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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,207 New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1888

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.—Once a fortnight.
BOMBAY TO BRINDISI & LONDON.—Once a week.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

NEW ACCELERATED THROUGH MAIL SERVICE *VIA* THE CANAL.
NO EGYPTIAN RAILWAY JOURNEY.

COMMENCING with the 27th January, from Bombay, and weekly thereafter, the Company's Mail Steamers will proceed to London through the Canal, calling alternately at Brindisi and Marseilles en route. On the Marseilles Week the mails will be transferred at Port Said to another Steamer leaving for Brindisi, and Passengers preferring that route can transfer to that Steamer also.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	FRIDAY.
* ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	20th Jan.
B. L. MIRZAPORE	3887	600	R. Harvey	27th "
† B. L. CATHAY	2863	500	M. de Horne	3rd Feb.
B. L. SUTLEJ	4194	800	W. D. Wolcester	10th "
* SIAM	3040	500	H. Weigheil	17th "
B. L. PESHAWUR	3900	600	W. A. Wheler	24th "
M. L. COROMANDEL	4496	800	I. Reeves	2nd Mar.
B. L. BALLAARAT	4752	900	E. Ashdown	9th "
M. L. THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	16th "
B. L. BENGAL	4590	800	W. B. Andrews	23rd "
M. L. PEKIN	3900	600	A. Symons	30th "
B. L. CLYDE	4124	800	R. M. Edmond	6th April.
M. L. ROSETTA	3524	700	G. W. Brady	13th "
B. L. GANGES	4126	800	E. Stewart	20th "
M. L. SUTLEJ	4124	800	W. D. Worcester	27th "
B. L. PESHAWUR	3900	600	W. A. Wheler	4th May.

The steamers marked L proceed to London *via* Malta, Gibraltar and Plymouth. Those marked B L to Brindisi and thence to London, and those marked M L to Marseilles and London.

*These vessels proceed to Suez only, passengers transhipping at that port for Marseilles, Brindisi, and London.

†By this vessel passengers for Marseilles transhipping at Suez.

The direct Brindisi steamers will call at Malta, Plymouth, and London, and the direct Marseilles steamers at Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway faces to London and back *viâ* Taranto, Naples, Rome, and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	20th Jan.
GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	3rd Feb.

The steamer Siam and Assam have just been refitted their Second Saloon accommodation much improved by the addition of two berth cabins and other conveniences for the greater comfort of passengers. The Electric light has been fitted throughout.

For urther particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S.N. Company.
Bombay, Jan. 1, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 520, " 350.

First and Second, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Feb.	20th March.
MANILLA	5,000	800	20th Feb.	10th April.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th March	1st May.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.		To sail.
BORMIDA	...	On the 28th Jan. 1888.
BISAGNO	...	" 18th Feb. 1888.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jan. 17, 1888.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
ELEKTRA	P. Mersa	4,200	600	7th Feb.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lewesich	4,600	650	7th March.
ITANIA	M Garofolich	4,300	600	7th April.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE.

TIMAVO	T. Rassevich	25th Jan.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	25th Feb.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 900	Rs. 490

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th, and BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1888
TITANIA	M. Garofolich	4,200	600	14th Feb.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, Jan. 2, 1888.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.



BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Steamer	Tons	Commander	To Sail about
* "CLAN MONROE"	2,200	Jones	20 Jan. 1888.

These Steamers are fitted with every requisite for comfort. For particulars as to rates of passage money, &c. Apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.
Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 4th Jan, 1888.

* This steamer carries neither Surgeon or Stewardess passages granted at reduced rates.

THE Macivor Line s. s. "NIAGARA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, *via* Kurrachee, with a General Cargo, and is DISCHARGING in the PRINCE'S DOCK.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at steamer's option at their risk and expense.

The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds. After removal from the landing sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 13th Jan., 1888.

GYMKHANA BOUQUET,

(*Registered.*)

Exceptionally sweet and delicate in fragrance and very lasting in use.

Per bottle, Rs. 2; per case of two bottles, Rs. 3-8

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 20th January, 1888, at noon, calling at Veraswal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on MONDAY, 23rd January (on arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 18th January, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,496 tons, on SATURDAY, the 28th January, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 15th January, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 17th Jan., 1888. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRENCH VERMOUTH

(NOILLY PRAT AND CIE.)
Rs. 16-8 per doz. Cash.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S MILK PUNCH

FOR COCK-TAILS AND PICK-ME-UPS.
Per doz. Rs. 25 Cash.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER'S CHERRY-BRANDY.

MADE from selected Kent Morellas, is of its kind the finest Liqueur imported.
Cash Rs. 32 per bottle and Re. 1-14 per ½ bottle.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA

UNSWEETENED GIN.

TREACHER'S SPECIAL IMPORTATION.

A SAFE and WHOLESOME STIMULANT, eminently suited for Indian consumption.

Per case of 1 dozen, cash, Rs. 20.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

AUSTRALIAN RED CARBINET

A SOUND HIGH-CLASS CLARET.
Per dozen Quarts, Rs. 12.

KEMP AND Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

AUSTRALIAN SHIRAZ.

THIS WINE, so popular in Australia, is fast gaining the esteem of the Public in India.

It is full-bodied, of a fine Bouquet, and possesses a very great Vinous flavour.

Per dozen Quarts, Rs. 15.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP AND COMPANY'S SEIDLITZ POWDER.

For making the Celebrated Mineral Water of the Seidlitz Springs, in an Effervescent form.

WE can RECOMMEND this as superior in its coolling and purifying effects to any other preparation sold under the same name, and as approaching nearer to the renowned Natural Water for which the above Spring is so celebrated.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-8.

KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

	Qts. Rs.	a.	Pts. Rs.	a.
CLARET—				
Household*	10	0	5	8
St. Julien Medoc, (J. J. B.)	15	0	8	8
Saint Estephe	18	0	.....	
Chianti	18	0	.....	
Fronsac	20	0	12	0
Moulis	28	0	16	0
Chateau Lafitte (J. J. B.)	30	0	.....	
Pontet Canet, 1880. J. B.	36	0	20	0
Chateau Bellegrave (J. J. B.)	15	0	.....	
BURGUNDY—				
Pomard	24	0	13	0
Volnay	32	0	18	0
Chambertin	30	0	16	0
Ditto Extra fine	60	0	38	0
HOCK (Finest Still)—				
Hockheimer, Specially selected	23	0	12	8
Giesenheimer	26	0	15	0
Scharlachberg	42	0	24	0
Liebfraumilch	50	0	27	0
SPARKLING HOCK—				
Choicest Brand	38	0	21	0
CHABLIS—				
Montrachet	38	0	21	0
SHERRY—				
Dry Cadis	24	0	13	0
Amontillado	30	0	.....	
Cardinal	35	0	.....	
MADEIRA—				
Cossars Gordon & Co.'s Choice Reserve	30	0	.....	
PORT—				
Invalid's	24	0	13	0
Graham's Five Crown	36	0	.....	
CHAMPAGNE—				
Zipelius & Co's	36	0	20	0
Jules Mumm's Carte Blanche	45	0	24	0
Russeau's	52	0	30	0
Comte de Bonfort	52	8	.....	
Moet and Co's	55	8	30	0
Roederer's Choice Brand	65	0	35	0
Ruisseau Freres Special Cuvee 1880.	70	0	36	0
SAUTERNE—				
Preignac	35	0	20	0
SPARKLING SAUTERNE—				
Normandin Maignen	30	0	16	0
BRANDY—				
Kemp's Fine Old	30	0	.....	
Do. do. Very aged	48	0	.....	
WHISKY—				
Edina (Scotch)	24	0	.....	
Old Head (Irish) ***	24	0	.....	
Do. do. ****	26	0	.....	
Uam Var (liquer)	30	0	.....	
CHARTREUSE—				
White	.....		3	0
Yellow	.....		4	0
Green	.....		5	0
MARASCHINO DE ZARA	.....		1	8

Prize Medal, Amsterdam Exhibition, 1883.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY.

TREACHER'S "GLENLIVET" WHISKY.

IS a blend of the finest HIGHLAND WHISKIES of a particularly delicate aroma and flavour.

Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

WINE MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BASS'S LIGHT BITTER ALE,

(BOTTLED BY FOSTER & SONS).

THIS Ale has been specially brewed to meet the taste of those who prefer a Light English Beer: whilst retaining the well-known qualities which characterizes all Bass's Beers, yet it is considerably lighter than their ordinary Beer and thus more suited for consumption in this country.

Bottles, Rs. 6-4 per dozen. Half Bottles, Rs. 4-4 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

KEMP AND CO.'S EFFERVESCENT SUMMER SALINE.

THIS cooling, refreshing and most invigorating Saline relieves Headache and Sickness, allays Febrile Symptoms, and affords immediate relief in all simple Derangements of the Stomach. It furnishes to the Blood and System generally, in an agreeable form, those natural Saline elements which are of vital importance, and positively essential to a healthy and vigorous condition.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-4; Per Dozen, Rs. 12.

KEMP AND CO., LD., BOMBAY.

THE "LEVEE"

HIS "EXCELLENCY'S" THE GOVERNOR'S

TUESDAY—24TH JANUARY.

DRESS HATS, LATEST SHAPES.		GLOVES AND TIES.	
Best Silk Plush, Extra quality	Rs. 14 to 16	White Kid Gloves	Rs. 2-12 and 3-8
Best Opera, Self-Closing	" 16	Light French Grey	Rs. 3-8
Tall Drab, Fine Felt	" 12 to 14	White Dress Ties	from As. 8
Tall Light Beaver, New Colour	" 14 to 16	Light " " (Silk)	Rs. 2-0
		Black Dress Ties	" 1-8

12½ per cent. Cash Discount. } ALL THE ABOVE ARE NEW GOODS. { 2 annas in the Rupee Cash Discount.

HOAR & CO., { HATTERS, HOSIERS, &c., } BOMBAY.

HEM STITCH POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS

"A SPECIAL PURCHASE" "LADIES OR GENTT."

!!! EXTRAORDINARY VALUE !!! Rs. 7-8, 8-8, 15 per dozen.

12½ per cent. CASH OR V. P. P. DISCOUNT = 2 Annas in the Rupee.

HOAR & CO., { HOSIERS, OUTFITTERS. } BOMBAY

LIPP'S PIANOS

SYMPATHETIC AND SEMI-GRAND.

J. NEUBERG,

5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

THE GOVERNORS LEVEE.

GLOVE FITTING DRESS COATS.
GLOVE FITTING FROCK COATS.
NEW WHITE QUILTINGS for WAISTCOATS.
BUFF and other LIGHT COLOURS for VESTS.
LIGHT FANCY TWEEDS and ANGOLAS for TROWSERS.
Thousands of Yards to choose from, for the Levee.
WHITE NECKTIES and BOWS for the Levee.
WHITE DRESS SHIRTS, for Rs. 4 each, for the Levee.
GENT'S KID GLOVES for the Levee.

GENTLEMEN will please give their Orders so that they may not be too late at the Levee.

JOONAS TYEB & CO.,

CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORS,
11, HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO TOURISTS.

SALE OF CASHMERE SILVER WARE

(DURING JANUARY 1888.)

MESSRS. HAMILTON & CO.,

JEWELLERS,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,

ARE selling for Cash on delivery the remaining portion of their present Season Stock of

EXQUISITELY WROUGHT CASHMERE SILVER ARTICLES,

Comprising

SURROYS, SALVERS,
GOBLETS, TUMBLERS,

MUFFINEERS

At Two Rupees (Rs. 2) per Tolah.

This Price is exceptionally low, and comes out at about Seven Shillings (7s.) per oz. Troy Weight.

HAMILTON & Co. solicit early application for these Choice Indian Silver Objects.

HAMILTON & CO.,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

BANKRUPT STOCK.

THROUGH THE FAILURE OF A LARGE

WEST-END HOUSE.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED

HAVE RECEIVED FROM THEIR HOME AGENT

A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF

GEM JEWELLERY.

CONSISTING OF

DIAMOND BROOCHES	LOCKETS SET DIAMONDS
DIAMOND AND PEARL BROOCHES	DO. DO. RUBIES
PEARL AND RUBY DEMI-SUITS	DO. DO. PEARLS
DO. AND SAPPHIRE PENDANTS	EARRINGS SET EMERALDS, PEARLS.

A few Handsome 18-carat Guard Chains, Albert and Victoria. Also Neck Chains in great variety Scarf Pins, convertible to Solitaire, Studs of Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, Sapphires, Corals, Turquoises Lapislazuli, &c., &c., &c., in a hundred fanciful designs.

Diamond Cluster Earrings and other articles of jewellery too numerous to particularize in detail.

TO BE SOLD AT

UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

BOMBAY.	POONA.
43, Esplanade Road,	1 East Street,
Opposite Clock Tower.	Opposite Napier Hotel.

THORPE AND CO.,

GLOVES! JUST ARRIVED.

SOFT AND FRESH. GLOVES!!

DRESS TIES. ALL SIZES.

CAMBRIC AND TAPE. BOWS.

LATEST SHAPES.

GLOVES! GLOVES!

			Rs.	as.
Gent's White Kid	2 Buttons	pair	2	4
Gent's Best White French	do.	...	2	12
Do. do. Sewn Black	do.	...	3	4
Gent's French Grey,	do.	...	3	0
Do, do. Sewn Black	do.	...	3	4
Military Doe or Buck	do.	...	3	8
Military Doe Khaki	do.	...	3	8
Gent's Kempton Tan Driving	do.	...	4	0
Gent's Gold Tan Dogskin	do.	...	3	8
Gent's Kid Gloves Lined, Spring Tops		...	4	0
Ladies' do do do		...	3	8
Ladies' Gold Tan Afghan, 4 Buttons				

BOWS AND TIES.

White Scotch Cambric Bows	each 12 as., per ½ doz.	4 0
Best White Cambric Ties	each 8 as., per ½ doz.	2 12
Best White Linen, Tape Ties	each 12 as., per ½ doz.	3 12
Rich White Satin Bows	...each	1 12
Rich Black Satin Bows	...each	1 12
Folded Silk and Satin Ties	each Re. 1-8 to 2	8

DRESS AND OPERA HATS.

Best Quality Black Silk, Latest Shapes	...	15 8
Best Drab Naples Felt	...	11 8
Opera or Crush Hats	...	12 8

THORPE AND CO.,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

SPECIALITE ALBAN WHISKY

IS a fine old blend of SCOTCH WHISKY, well-matured, and perfectly free from Fusel Oil.

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,

WINE, SPIRIT, AND ALE MERCHANTS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, Ld.,

BYCULLA BRIDGE AND ORIENTAL BANK BUILDINGS, FORT.

DIETETIC PREPARATIONS, INVALIDS' REQUISITES, &c.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY.

BEG to announce their first annual CLEARANCE SALE commencing from WEDNESDAY next, the 11th instant.

We shall offer goods from all Departments at an enormous REDUCTION in PRICE and endeavour to give such advantages to the Public during the sale as shall ensure the clearance of the goods now offered from our well-known first-class Stock to make room for our New Seasons' Goods arriving every Mail. Below are enumerated some of the items, and a Visit to our Sale Room will be well repaid.

No goods exchanged during the sale.

TERMS STRICTLY CASH.

Ribbons and Feathers.	Flowers and Sunshades.
Silks and Velvets.	Flouncings and Sateens.
Gloves and Laces.	Dress Materials and Dresses.
Hats and Bonnets.	Hosiery and Fancy Goods.

BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, &c., &c.

FOR GENTLEMEN.

Ties, Gloves, and Braces.	Shirtings, Cardigan Jackets, and Underclothing.
Hosiery, Shirts, and Collars.	
Caps, Hats, & Helmets.	Boots and Shoes, &c., &c.

EVERY ARTICLE MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., Ld.,

BOMBAY, POONA AND SECUNDERABAD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.
FRIDAY, 20TH JANUARY, 1888.
VOLUNTEER FANCY (CALICO) BALL.
COMMITTEE.
Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. H. BAYLEY, B.V.R.C., President.
Major G. W. ROUGHTON, B.V.A.
Captain F. A. LITTLE, B.L.H.
Captain HODGKINSON, Adjutant, B.V.R.C.
Captain E. FREEBORN, B.V.R.C.
Captain F. PLACE, B.V.R.C.
Captain A. F. SOUNDY, B.V.R.C.
Lieutenant G. LUND, B.V.R.C.
Lieutenant G. PRIER DE SAONE, B.V.R.C.
Colour-Sergt. W. GEORGE, B.V.R.C.
Colour-Sergt. L. A. WATKINS, B.V.R.C.
Sergeant W. TATE, B.V.A.
Sergeant F. A. ROWLAND, B.V.R.C.
Tickets to be had at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.
To admit a Volunteer and 1 Lady .... Rs. 10
" " 2 Ladies .... " 12
" Non-Volunteer and 1 Lady .... " 12
" " 2 Ladies .... " 15
Extra tickets for Ladies .... each Rs. 5

A FEW SECOND-HAND PIANOS, ALL IN EXCELLENT ORDER, AT
From Rs. 250 to Rs. 550 each,
ARE OFFERED FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES TO MAKE ROOM FOR NEW INSTRUMENTS.
PIANOFORTE DEPOT.
No. 1, ASH LANE.
MARCKS AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road. & POONA, 1, East Street.

THE s.s. "CLYDE," from MOULMEIN, having ARRIVED under GENERAL AVERAGE, CONSIGNEES of CARGO by her are requested to sign the AVERAGE BOND and PAY a DEPOSIT of 7½ per cent. and pay freight as per BILLS OF LADING when delivery orders will be granted, failing which, their cargo will be landed at their expense and risk.
KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 16th January, 1888.

THE undersigned have entered into PARTNERSHIP from 1st January, 1888, and their business will be carried on under the name of "CAMPBELL and HEWSON, Architects, Civil Engineers, and Surveyors," at their new offices, No. 1, Hummum Street, at the corner of Meadow Street.
JOHN CAMPBELL, M.S.A.
JOHN HEWSON, A.M.I., C.E.

LADIES' SCHOOL,
TREVIEW HOUSE, BRIDGE OF ALLAN,
Miss SAMPSON AND Miss EWER.
HIGHEST REFERENCES.
FOR TERMS—Apply to
WM. WATSON & Co.,
Bankers, Army and Passenger Agents,
28, Appollo Street, Bombay.

THE LAKHMIDAS KHIMJI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.
NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. (60) sixty per share, for the half-year ended the 31st December 1887, will be PAYABLE on and after WEDNESDAY, the 1st February, 1888, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 27, Apollo Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m., to those shareholders whose names appear on the Register on the 21st January, 1888, on production of share certificates.
The TRANSFER Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st January to 2nd February, 1888, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors.
લખમીદાસ ખીમજી સન્સ એંડ કંપની.
i.e., LAKHMIDAS KHIMJI SONS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.
Bombay, 13th January, 1888.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.
NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce will be held on WEDNESDAY, 25th January, 1888, at 3-30 p.m., at the offices of the Chamber, Graham's Buildings, to transact the following business :—
I. To receive the report of the outgoing Committee.
II. To confirm the nomination of the members of the new Committee made in accordance with Section 12 of the articles.
III. To confirm the addition to the Tonnage scale of tained measurement "gunnies," in accordance with the ascer-
IV. To alter ... resolution passed by the Chamber on 21st October, 18... Bombay, payable ... ships' freight outwards from
V. To elect new members ...
business which may be brought forward.
By Order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL, Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 17th Jan., 1888.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. BHUNJEE GIRDHUR of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, has PURCHASED the undermentioned property from the Public Auction held on the 7th day of January, 1888, at the instance of the Executors of the late PURMANANDAS TULSIDAS, of Bombay, Hindoo, deceased. Any and all person and persons having any claim on and to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise, is and are hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office, No. 27, Meadow Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without any regard to any such claim, and the same will be considered as waived.
DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.
All that peice or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement and dwelling-house or Dharamsalla, standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the west side of the public passage, leading to the Hindoo Temples, at Walkeshwar, Banganga Row, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 453 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows :—that is to say on or towards the east by the public passage aforesaid, on or towards the west by the seashore, on or towards the north by properties now or late belonging to Purbhoodass Jugjiwandas and Vishwanath Brahmin, and on or towards the south by property of Vishu Shenoy's Mutt, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under street No. 43 and Ward No. 3,029, and were formerly in the occupation of Tulsidas Culliaujee, and are now in the possession of the said executors.—Dated this 17th day of January, 1888.
PESTONJEE AND RUSTIM,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

NEW ARRIVAL.
STILTON CHEESE.
IN EXCELLENT CONDITION.
BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE-ROAD.

A CARD.
HURJIMULL AND CO.,
INDIAN JEWELLERS.
DEALERS in ALL SORTS of JEWELLERY & DIAMOND MERCHANTS.
ADDRESS :—RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.
FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co. London, and remitted direct if required.
TELEGRAPHIC Transfers made and for that purpose Names and Addresses registered free of cost.
DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.

ELECTROPLATING SUPERSEDED.
CONVENIENT, ECONOMICAL, SATISFACTORY.
ARGENTINA,
the only reliable and durable silver solution ; AND DIFFERENT TO ALL OTHERS IN PREPARATION.
THIS SILVER SOLUTION, without the aid of a battery, PLATES with pure METALLIC SILVER articles of Copper, Brass, German-silver, Brittania-metal, &c., &c., by SIMPLE RUBBING. Useful also for cleaning instantaneously GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS, imparting to these the lustre of diamond.
This preparation will stand fire, maintaining its brilliancy above boiling point. Guaranteed not to contain any mercury or acid and cheaper by far than ordinary electroplating. For fuller details see directions which accompany each phial.
Price : Rs. 2 per phial ; packing and postage extra.
Sole Agents in India :—THE PANJAB AGENCY Co.
ORDERS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED—
MANAGER, PUNJAB AGENCY Co., Lahore, Punjab.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.
The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.—Come and see our best Platedware of Nevada silver, warranted to wear white Teapots, Coffee Pots, Cruets, Biscuit, Barrel and Butterpots. Best value for money.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL, POONA.—First-class upper storeyed Hotel, best and very airy situation. Every comfort to Families and Single Gentlemen. Terms moderate.—FRAMJI DADABHAI & Co.

ERNEST BURR, son of F.Burr, M.R.C.V.S., of London, now in Bombay, would be glad to take charge of a stud for any gentleman on moderate terms. Experienced. Address, care of W. WATSON and Co., 28, Apollo Street.

FURNISHED BUNGALOW WANTED for three or four months.—F. B., *Gazette* Office.

SINGER STILL LEADS ! ! The only medal at the New Castle Jubilee Exhibition for SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE, an English ECONOMISING GAS LAMP, only used for 6 months. To be seen at the Alexandra Hotel, Prince's Dock.

ALWAYS FOREMOST in the field ! !—The first order of merit at Adelaide Jubilee Exhibition to the SINGER MANUFACTURING Co's SEWING MACHINES.

MUSLIN DRESSES with embroidery, Rs. 10 and Rs. 14 ; Collars, Rs. 2-4 ; Coloured Neckties, annas 4 ; Bows, annas 2.—All cheap. PIECE-GOODS DEPOT, 9 Hornby Row.

WANTED, A LOAN of Rs. 1,000 by a Gentleman holding a good Government appointment. Liberal interest given.—Address "LOAN," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED, a EUROPEAN or EURASIAN NURSE, middle-aged, to go to Deccan Hyderabad. Apply to SYAD KUTBUDEEN, Byculla, G. I. P. Railway Infirmary.

WANTED, one or two MATRICULATED YOUTHS, as ACCOUNT and CORRESPONDENCE CLERKS in the office of a Mill Manager. Apply to "P," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

MDLLES. J. and H. KRAUS, 20, Church Gate Street, have just received Garters, Fancy Hair Pins, Hat Ornaments, black jet and assorted colours, Braids, Leaves for Soirees, Derby and Chevrean Gloves.

ON VIEW, Mr. H. N. Vakeel's *bona-fide* Auction Sale of household furniture by "Wimbridge," at Dongersey road, Malabar Hill. For particulars see BENNETT'S advertisement.

STOLEN, on the 16th instant, from 13, Rampart Row, a black and white marked PUG CHINESE POODLE. Any information which may lead to the recovery of the same will be rewarded by Dr. EDWARD F. UNDERWOOD.

J. N. CAPADIA, WATCHMAKER, after having successfully worked as a watchmaker for a period of 15 years at the G. I. P. R. watchmaker, has OPENED BUSINESS of his own at No. 14, Church Gate Street, opposite Pearse's Restaurant, where repairs to watches, clocks, &c., are executed with neatness and at moderate charges.

ALEXANDERA HOTEL.—During my stay at the Alexandra Hotel, I have been made very comfortable indeed. The table kept is first-rate, and the proprietors are most obliging gentlemen in every way. I shall have much pleasure in recommending the Hotel to any of my friends who may require a comfortable place to stay at—Sd. R. C. L. CARY, Lieut., Brigade Staff, Hyderabad (Terms Rs. 3 per diem.)

MRS. TYTLER'S STUDIO on VIEW from 8 a. m. till 5 p.m., at 34 Apollo Hotel.

AIR GUNS.—Large size, Rs. 55, with ammunition complete.—GEYER & Co., Ld.

VICTORIA HOTEL, 58, James Street, Secundrabad. The only Hotel in the Station. Rooms available—Terms Moderate.

ARISTONS REPAIRED and TUNED at moderate charges by Mr. L. STEFFENAUER, Church Gate Street, Fort.

LEVEE—WHITE KID GLOVES, 3 pairs for Rs. 4-8.—The CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Liquidation Sale, Church Gate Street.

JACKSON'S FAMILY HOTEL, Jabalpur. Established eleven years. Carriages can be supplied

NEW GOODS ! NEW GOODS ! ! Perfect Fit GUARANTEED. Coat and Trousers, from Rs. 15. JOHN MAHOMED and Co. 15, Meadow Street.

BATH-TUBS,—Galvanised Iron, with swivel handles. Strong and serviceable. Rs. 8, 10, 12, and 15 each. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

WANTED.—A BANDMASTER for the 8th Regiment Bo. Infantry at Rajkot. Apply, enclosing copies of testimonials, to the Band President.

MARINE HOTEL, BANDRA, ten mile, from Bombay and ten degrees cooler. For further particulars apply to TAYLOR'S HOTEL, Fort, Bombay.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-Row.

XMAS PRESENTS.—Beautiful Diamond Stars with Pendants and Hair-pins of latest fashion, Rs. 500. S. and J. KHAN, 6, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is the most Comfortable, Central, and Accommodative Hotel in Matheran. Rooms Bright and Airy. Terms moderate.

C. JOST & Co., GUNSMITHS.—Repair and Bronze Guns, Rifles, Revolvers, &c., under Guarantee. First Class Testimonials from Princes and the Army.

£6,500,000 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year, £549,971-10-10 Stg.

SUPERIOR GRUYERE Fresh Chestnuts, Sweet Lime, Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Milan Sausage, Cacio Cavallo Malaga Raisins.—P. CASSANELLO & Co., 40 Meadows Street.

IF you are really in want of good servants apply at once to MOONSHY & Co., General Merchants, Commission Agent's Estate and Loan Brokers, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

LEATHER GOODS.—Purses, Hand Bags, Albums, Scrap Albums, Writing Desks, Shaving Cases, Dressing Bags, &c., &c. MORENAS and Co., Wines and Spirits, Wholesale and Retail Merchants.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIR-CUTTING SALOON.—FRANCIA AND FUCILE, Court and Historical Hair-Dressers, Perfumers and Theatrical Wig-makers, Rampart Row, below Bombay Club, Fort.

EUROPEAN BANDMASTER WANTED for the 4th Bombay Rifles, from the 15th March next, apply personally or by letter, enclosing COPIES of Certificates, to the Band President 4th Bombay Rifles, Marine Lines, Bombay.

LADIES' Tailor-made Ulsters, Riding Habits, Newmarket Coats, &c., made and fitted to present style of our new clothes just imported. Estimates and patterns free.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld. Rampart-row, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—An English-built VICTORIA in excellent order, with Pole, Shafts, etc., Lamps complete, Rs. 675. A set of English Single Harness in very good order, Rs. 80. Apply to Major SAWYER, Presidency Pay Office.

PRESENTS.—Our magnificent and varied assortment of Useful and Fanciful Articles in Silver, Electro and Giltware, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 1,000 is now on view. Inspection Solicited. Latest Novelties in Artistic Gold and Silver Jewellery.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

BALDWIN HIGH SCHOOLS, BANGALORE.—For Boarders and Day-Scholars of European descent of both sexes, Separate compounds. Thoroughly Christian care. Climate unsurpassed in India. Board Rs. 25 per mensem. Tuition Rs. 25-2-6 according to Standard. For Prospectus and particulars address
Rev. H. C. STUNTZ, Principal.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED
ADVANCES made on approved Persona Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.
For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., Managing Director.
Albert Building, Bombay.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission ... Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15 ; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing one.

THE WATERBURY
[Guaranteed for One Year.]
A PERFECT TIMEKEEPER.
RUNS 28 HOURS WITH ONE WINDING.
REGULATES TO A MINUTE A MONTH.
RARELY GETS OUT OF ORDER.
REPAIRS NEVER EXCEED ONE RUPEE.

THE WATERBURY
[Guaranteed for One Year.]
KEYLESS. THE WATCHMAKER, London :—"The Waterbury is guaranteed to give a maximum of results in timekeeping at a minimum of cost."
Rs. 8-8 MANCHESTER EXAMINER :—"The Waterbury is splendid timekeeper."
MANCHESTER COURIER :—"Experience enables us to say that they are admirable timekeepers."

THE WATERBURY
[Guaranteed for One Year.]
RELIABLE. BIRMINGHAM POST :—"Keeps accurate time, and is a good-looking and handy watch."
Rs. 8-8 GLASGOW HERALD :—"A good time keeper."
GLASGOW CITIZEN :—"A good timekeeper."

THE WATERBURY
[Guaranteed for One Year.]
Unsolicited Testimonials from all parts of India received daily.
ACCURATE. *Nov. 16th, 1886. Salt Dept., Vepery.*
After more than two years' experience, I have much pleasure in testifying to the worth of the Waterbury Watch. For its price it is a wonderfully good watch, and will, I feel confident, be appreciated by the Madras public, to whom it is now being introduced for the first time.
G. W. FIRTH.
Rs. 8-8. Mr. F. G., Egmore, Madras, writes to us :—"I see you are advertising the Waterbury Watch for sale at the remarkably cheap rate of Rs. 8-8, and I feel that I must write and tell you what I think of the Waterbury watch. I bought one about a year ago, from a Calcutta Agent, for Rs. 11-4-0, and I have used it regularly ever since. It is a most accurate timekeeper, and is still as good as new, in appearance as well as working. I have had no trouble of any kind with it, and can recommend it as an excellent timekeeper (to the minute), and a cheap and durable watch. Several friends of mine have also invested in these watches, and they all speak of it as a pucka good article."

THE WATERBURY
North-Western Railway,
Phillour, 20th May 1887.
Rs. 8-8 "I must and that I have two Watches in my possession, one a Waterbury, and one of J. R. Russell's bought a couple of months ago. I paid Rs. 22 for it, and it will not hold a candle—if I may so speak—to the Rs. 8-8 "Waterbury," either in appearance, workmanship, or keeping time.
"There is no doubt the Waterbury Watch Company have reached the acme of *excellence*. No better Watch could possibly be introduced at the price, which is indeed *wonderful*.
DURABLE. "A certain Firm is, I see, advertising one at Rs. 8. The Waterbury Watch is now too widely known to fear, anything from such competition. I should feel ashamed under the existing circumstances, to ask any commission on the sale of such low priced goods, and if your rules admitted it, I would do my best to effect sales for the mere sake of encouraging such Trade. Anyhow I
Rs. 8-8. will do my best to recommend the Waterbury Watch whenever I get a chance, and hope soon to send you an order. Wishing the Company every success, of which they are heartily deserving.—I am, &c.
(Signed) R. P. PEARCE."

THE WATERBURY
[Guaranteed for One Year.]
SELDOM GETS OUT OF ORDER. Convalescent Depot, Kasaulie, Punjab.
GENTLEMEN,
Rs. 8-8. Kindly send 2 Waterbury Watches, of each to the following persons . . . . . .
. Since I got my watch it has kept excellent time, and it is the admiration of all who have seen it both for look and cheapness. If you will send me some bills I will be most happy to circulate them amongst the men of the depot. I think it is a pity they are not more widely known, because a watch like the Waterbury is a boon to soldiers in India. I regulated mine with one of Benson's 6 Guinea Levers, and now it is not a second out either way with it.
I now remain,
Yours faithfully,
URBIN MILLS,
Corpl. 3rd Division Guards.

THE WATERBURY
[Guaranteed for One Year.]
EASILY REPAIRED. GENTLEMEN,—The other day I was shown a watch by Babu-Peary Mohun Ghosal, the private clerk of H. B. Hederstedt, Esq., of the O. & R. Railway. He spoke in highest terms about the watch, and said the Waterbury Watch was the best of all the so-called cheap and accurate watches of the day. So I have been persuaded to write you to send me one per return V. P. Post to the following address—
Khoodi Ram Mistry,
E. W. MILLS,
Lhariwal,
February 18, 1887.
Rs. 8-8 MY DEAR SIR,
. . . . . . The four Watches we have got here are going very well, and give perfect satisfaction. As far as my own is concerned, it has not varied one minute since the third day after I got it. I have been in the watch repairing trade 10 years before coming out here, and I can safely say that I never came across anything so good and at so cheap a price. Please send me two more in good order by V. P. P., and oblige.
Yours truly,
JOHN W. LEE.

THE WATERBURY
[Guaranteed for One Year.]
The HINDU of the 15th Nov. 1886 says :—
CHEAP. "We are indebted to Messrs. Addison and Co., the well-known firm of Madras, for a silvernickeled cased keyless watch. From a perusal of our advertisements it will be seen that several of the English Provincial organs have borne testimony to the merits of the Waterbury Watch. The price is only Rs. 8-8, and it is guaranteed for one year.
Rs. 8-8 They look remarkably well, and are very cheap."
The BANGALORE DAILY POST of the 27th Nov. says :—Messrs. Drummond and Co., of South Parade, have been appointed Sole Agents for these watches, upon which there is just now a great run. The price, Rs. 8-8, should bring them within the reach of all, and be especially convenient as 'Xmas presents or prizes.

THE WATERBURY
[Guaranteed for One Year.]
SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION. The BANGALORE SPECTATOR of 27th November says :—Messrs. Drummond and Co., of South Parade have been appointed Sole Agents here for these very popular Watches. How they can be sold for Rs. 8-8 is a marvel. They should be especially recommendable to soldiers or for Christmas gifts and prizes.
Rs. 8-8. The CEYLON OBSERVER (the leading daily paper in Colombo), says :—"We have seen one of these watches, and we must say that it is a wonderfully cheap article, especially as the Waterbury Company undertake to keep it in repair for a year, except, of course, in cases of accident or ill-usage.

THE WATERBURY
[Guaranteed for One Year.]
PARTS INTERCHANGEABLE. Insure your life by wearing a Waterbury.
The Company undertakes to pay the next of kin of any wearer of a Waterbury Watch purchased in India since October,
Rs. 8-8. 1st, 1886, who may be killed while a passenger by accident on any Indian Railway during 1887, the sum of RUPEES ONE THOUSAND.

THE WATERBURY
[Guaranteed for One Year].
May be obtained from local agents, from SOUNDY & Co., Limited, or at the Office of the Company for India, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.
Agents wanted throughout the Country.
Chains in all Patterns for the Waterbury from One Rupee four annas to Four Rupees.
Warranted equal in appearance to Gold and Silver ; and will withstand acids.

TOBACCOS ! TOBACCOS ! !
NEUBERG'S SPECIALITIES, MANUFACTURED DAILY fresh and fresh, and acknowledged throughout India as being far superior to the best of *imported* preparations ; combining every *desiderata* required in Tobacco by Smokers of all degrees.

NEUBERG'S CELEBRATED "GOLDEN BLOCK" MIXTURE. The Prince of Smoking Mixtures.
NEUBERG'S GOLDEN FLEECE. Deliciously Fragrant.
NEUBERG'S VIRGINIA HONEY-DEW, "An old Smoker's choice."
NEUBERG'S GOLDEN LEAF BIRD'S-EYE, The Bird's-eye for India *par excellence*.

Note.—Manufactured of the *purest natural leaf* imported *direct* from the States. A fresh consignment just opened out. Trial and Comparison confidently invited.
SAMPLES AND PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.
J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

BLANDY'S PURE MADEIRAS.
MADEIRAS are fast regaining their old time popularity ! !
MADEIRAS being rich in fruit salts are known to be most digestible Wines ! !
MADEIRAS are recommended by the Faculty for therapeutic purposes ! !

BLANDY'S MADEIRAS :

	Rs.		Rs.
"VERY SUPERIOR."	20 0	"LONDON PARTICULARS."	30 8
"PALE DRY."	22 0	"RICH OLD BOAL."	33 8
"SPECIALLY SELECTED."	24 0	"VERY DRY OLD SPECIAL."	43 0
"EAST INDIA."	30 0	"GRAND OLD CAMA DE LOBOS."	50 0

SAMPLE BOTTLES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.
Full particulars, Prices, and Terms from
R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO., Apollo House, Fort, Bombay,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

HOSIERY FOR THE COLD SEASON.
IMPORTANT SHIPMENTS now on inspection, selected by our Mr. PILE in London. All the latest West End novelties in Balbriggan, Merino and Cashmere Socks and Hose.

		Rs.	Rs.
GENT'S	Balbriggan ½ Hose, new stripes and self-colors, special Lines .... per dozen, from	18 to	30
Do.	Merino, ½ Hose, strongly recommended, new designs, from	21 to	28
Do.	Cashmere, ½ Hose, all Wool, splendid finish and styles .... from	23 to	40
Do.	Pure Natural Undyed Wool, ½ Hose, Silk Stripes, per dozen		30
Do.	Hand Knit Hose, and ½ Hose .... from per pair		2-12

A very large variety of Cotton, Merino, Silk and Wool and Lambs Wool Undervests, Pant and Drawers.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.,
HOSIERS AND SHIRT-MAKERS,
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

CHATEAU-CHENONCEAU.
THE above Estate is spreading out along the Banks of the river Cher in hillocks all covered with Vine Plantations. The abundant Crops which are reaped every year are specially used for making the CHATEAU-CHENONCEAU Sparkling Wines.
Not to talk of Similar Wines of inferior quality the Chateau-Chenonceau is possessed of all the qualities of the finest growths of Champagne, to which it can be advantageously compared.
In the several Exhibitions, the Chateau-Chenonceau has successively obtained the highest rewards.
The prices are kept specially moderate to get the name appreciated according to its merits.
Extra Dry ... ... Rs. 36-8 per doz.
Dry ... ... " 30-8
Extra Dry ... ... " 42 12 Per Case of 2 doz. pints.
Dry ... ... " [illegible] " "
TO BE HAD FROM MEIFFRE NEVEU & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.
OR KEMP AND CO., Ld.,
SUB-AGENTS.

FURTHER EXTENSION AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE
GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
FORT BOMBAY.
THE increase of Travellers, Visitors and Residents in Bombay, has induced the Proprietor to make FURTHER VAST STRUCTURAL IMPROVEMENTS beyond those carried out last year to this the most popular and successful hotel in India.
A FINE SPACIOUS VERANDAH is under construction with the usual kindness of the Landlord, and will be placed all around the building, and this addition has been so planned as to give privacy so inadequately attained in most hotels, with added comfort to visitors and residents.
The SANITARY arrangements have had especial attention and meet with the approval of the best scientific authorities.
Every Bedrooom has a Bathroom, with constant and full supply of water secured by costly steam power.
The DINING HALL—the largest and finest in India—is worthy of its name, having been the Hall of the High Court of Justice. There are Billiard, Reading, Smoking and Drawing Rooms for the use of residents.
Fine views of Bombay's celebrated harbour, with full access to sea breeze.
For TRAVELLERS the Great Western offers facilities in its proximity to Station, Harbour, Government and other Offices.
Trams pass the door to all parts of the city.
Passengers at Church Gate and Victoria Stations met by Hotel servants. Tariff, Rs. 5 per day Cook's coupons accepted.

ROUYER GUILLET ET CIE., COGNAC,
FRANCE,
FOR MANY YEARS THE SECOND LARGEST SHIPPERS,
ARE prepared to give liberal terms to large dealers.
Apply to Cognac direct, or
ROUYER GUILLET ET CIE.,
59, MARK LANE, LONDON.
SOLE PROPRIETORS OF THE CELEBRATED BRANDS—
O. & T. BACOT, R. C. LEFORT & CO., R. G. MARCELAIN, and many others.

GENUINE JOB CIGARETTE PAPER of JEAN BARDOU. To check the increasing sale of fraudulent imitations of JOB'S Cigarette Paper so highly appreciated by smokers, and to enable retail dealers to purchase the genuine article at wholesale prices, I have instituted a Depot of my Cigarette Papers at Messrs. S. NARAEN & Co., at Bombay.
JEAN BARDOU,
Original Manufacturer of JOB.
Sole Agent for India—L. H. RICHY, 66, Rue Lafayette, PARIS.

TO LET, for 3, 5, 7, or 9 years the very desirable and large two storeyed bungalow known as "THE VILLAGE VIEW," on Malabar Hill, now in the occupation of Hormusjee N. Vakeel, Esq., Solicitor. The entire Bungalow is very richly papered, oil painted and decorated very recently under the direct supervision of Mr. Wimbridge, and is matted with China and Madras cane matting. The verandah on the ground floor was paved with marble only a month ago, and the verandahs on the first and second floor are covered with marble pattern oil cloth. The accommodation in the house is somewhat extraordinary. The ground floor contains a large dining and a billiard-room, four large dispense rooms, two bath-rooms, and two W. Cs. The 1st floor contains a large drawing-room, forty-six feet long by twenty-six feet wide, a boudoir 32 feet long by 16 feet wide. A Library 30 feet by 16 feet wide and a bed-room of the same size. Two large marble-paved bath-rooms and two W. Cs. on English principle with a verandah 80 feet long by 10 feet wide. The 2nd floor contains exactly the same accommodation as the first, and both the floors command a most magnificent sea and other view. There are also servants' stair-cases at both ends of the Bungalow at the back, and there are very extensive servants' quarters and coach houses. For a chummery nothing better could be desired, also the Bungalow is most convenient for two large families. It is fit also for a nice Family Hotel, or it could be turned into bachelors' quarters. The Bungalow is simply perfect in every way and worth venturing for. The rent is comparatively very moderate. For further particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BUDGET, published every Tuesday, specially prepared for Indian subscribers with 8 pages Supplement of English news in addition to 24 pages of Indian matter. Rates, Rs. 13 per year for Indian subscribers, post free ; and Rs. 17, including postage for the United Kingdom.

GERMAN LLOYD
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000
EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.
F. FISCHER & Co., Agents.
HUMMUM STREET.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(GRAMME, BRUSH, EDISON DYNAMOS, AND OTHER DYNAMOS FOR ARC AND INCANDESCENT LAMPS).
THE above comprise all the chief system of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe.
OUR PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL DEFY COMPETITION.
F. FISCHER AND CO., Agents for India.
HUMMUM STREET.

TELEPHONES & ELECTRIC BELLS.
The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY !
INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE
(FELTEN & GUILLEAUME'S)
FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephone, Submarine, Underground and Mining Operation, As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.
STOCKS ON HAND.
F. FISCHER & Co., Agents.
HUMMUM STREET.

CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT — PORCELAINES DE SARREGUEMINES.
WE invite inspection of the Depôt of these Companies' Manufactures. Crystal Chandeliers Glass and China Ornamental and Tableware, Real and Zinc Artistic Bronzes, Mirrors, &c. A Magnificent display. Dealers supplied at Fabrik Prices free of Commission.
F. FISCHER & CO., Agents for India.
HUMMUM STREET.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
INTEREST and DIVIDEND WARRANTS for the Half year ending 31st December 1887, have THIS DAY been POSTED.
WILSON BELL, Acting Agent.
Company's Offices, Bombay, 14th January 1888.

WANTED.—A practical experienced ENGINEER to advise and draw up detailed Plans and Estimate of a Scheme of Water-supply proposed to be drawn from a well or wells, constructed in the bed of the River Sabarmuttee, near Ahmedabad.
Gentlemen, competent and willing to undertake the work, are requested to send their applications to the Undersigned as soon as possible not later than 1st proximo, giving full particulars of their terms and antecedents accompanied with such testimonials, &c., as they may possess.
RUNCHORLAL CHOTALAL,
President of the Municipality of Ahmedabad.
Ahmedabad, 14th Jan., 1888.

BERIGNY & Co., CALCUTTA.
NO. 18—VETERINERY CHEST. A great big oak case adapted to Dr. Moore's Veterinary Homoeopathy for the treatment of Beasts, and containing all the medicines required, that is seventy-two pound and ounce bottles of Tinctures, nine half-ounce bottles of Triturations, a Graduated Drenching Glass, a pair of Scales and Weights, Scissors, Lint, Gutta-percha, and all other requisites—suitable for gentlemen owners of horses, horse dealers, stable keepers, veterinary surgeons, particularly Mofussil Residents. Price Rs. 115.
BERIGNY & Co.

MAHABLESHWAR PROPERTIES FOR SALE.
WILL be SOLD BY AUCTION before hot season of 1888, if not previously disposed of privately
"Craig Hall"—Finest situation on the Hill.
"Monastery"—Favorite and picturesque bungalow
"Birds Nest"—A snug retreat with extensive grounds.
"Rose Cottage"—Commands a lovely view.
"Mulberry Cottage"—In same compound as Rose Cottage.
Also a Small House in the Bazaar, a Strawberry Garden on the Lake, and a House at Sattara.
For particulars apply to
MORGAN & BALKRISHNA, Poona.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
BROKEN CASTINGS.
THE Acting Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, offers for the purchase of any quantity of the following broken castings up to an aggregate of
500 tons Chairs.
500 " Pot Sleepers.
24 " Screw-bridge Piles.
60 " Straining Posts, Screw, Bases, &c.
For delivery during the ensuing 2 months. Cash before delivery.
Tenders will not be entertained unless made on the Company's form and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 10 per ton up to a maximum of Rs. 500.
The material is lying at Wari Bunder, Masjid, and can be viewed on application to the Wharf Superintendent and forms of Tender obtained from the undersigned.
The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.
ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 11th Jan., 1888.

THE RUKHMABAI DEFENCE COMMITTEE.
HAVING for its objects—(*a*) the protection of Rukhmabai against the injustice and hardship which would be involved in her being imprisoned in execution of a decree pronounced by the High Court of Bombay in a suit brought against her by her husband for the restitution of conjugal rights, the case being one in which those "rights" as a matter of fact have never yet been exercised.
And (*b*) The removal of the anomaly involved in punishing disobedience to a decree based on Hindoo Matrimonial law by the penalty of imprisonment,—it being a penalty which is entirely unknown to that law and is created by a British rule of Civil Procedure.
Subscriptions are urgently solicited for the objects set forth above and may be sent to the Undersigned or direct to the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Rukhmabai Defence Fund.
JOHN FLEMING,
M. M. BHOWNAGGREE,
Hon. Secretaries
3, Church Gate Street, Fort.

SEA AND OCEAN RAPID NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
PROSPECTUS.
THE object of the Company is to purchase the English Patent No. 3835 of George Alfred Penning for "IMPROVEMENTS IN STEAM VESSELS" and to built one vessel 5 st in order to test or prove the speed.
This vessel is expected to attain a speed of about 50 miles an hour or fully 1,200 miles in the twenty-four, so as to make the voyage from London to Bombay, via Suez Canal and vice versa in 7 days. The vessel will, at the same time, from its peculiar construction, prove perfectly steady, as not to roll and so prevent the discomforts of sea sickness.
The capital to be in shares of Rs. 100 each, of which Rs. 10 only are to be paid at present.
Full particulars as well as a printed copy of the Specification and Memorandum of Association may be obtained from the inventor at the office of the Company, No. 3, Fairlie-place.

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY COMPANY.
NOTICE.
THE EXTENSION FROM CHAUNRAH TO JHANSI OF THE CAWNPORE-JHANSI SECTION
OF this Railway will be OPENED FOR PUBLIC TRAFFIC of all descriptions on the first of February, 1888.
MIXED TRAINS will run daily from THAT DATE between Cawnpore and Jhansi, stopping at intermediate stations.
From the same date the BHOPAL STATE RAILWAY will be worked by the Indian Midland Railway Company.
The MIXED TRAINS between Itarsi and Bhopal will be run as at present, and the LOCAL TRAINS between Itarsi and Hoshungabad will be continued until FURTHER NOTICE.
TIME AND FARE NOTICES, also a Book of General Rules and Rates for the conveyance of Passengers, Luggage Parcels, Horses, Carriages, &c., with the Goods tariff containing the classification of Goods, will be published shortly.
A. C. CREGEEN,
Agent and Chief Engineer.
Jhansi, 3rd January, 1888.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 138 of 1884.
NANABHAI GANPATRAO DHAIRYAVAN and BALAJEE GANPATRAO DHAIRYAVAN, both of Bombay, Hindu inhabitants, residing in Kandawady, outside the Fort...... Plaintiffs
vs.
ACHRATBAI, widow of SHA PRANJIWAN RUNCHOREDAS and NARANDAS NATHOOBHAI, both of Bombay, Hindu inhabitants, residing on Kalbadevi Road, and GANPATRAO PANDURANG, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, residing in Withalwady, and GUJANAN GOVIND and MORESHWAR GOVIND, infant sons of the deceased GOVIND PANDURANG by their guardian, *ad litem*, Mr. L. A. WATKINS, of Bombay, European inhabitant, residing at Marine Lines, outside the Fort, and PURSHOTAM NARROTUM, also of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, residing at Moombadevi, outside the Fort...... Defendants
PURSUANT to an order made in the above suit and bearing date the seventh day of March, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-seven, the following immoveable properties WILL BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in two lots, before CHARLES EDWARD FOX, Esquire, the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the twenty-fifth day of January, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-eight, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.
PARTICULARS.
All the estate and interest of the abovenamed plaintiffs Nanabhai Ganpatrao Dhairyavan and Balaji Ganpatrao Dhairyavan, and of the defendants, Achratbai, widow of Sha Pranjiwan Runchoredas Narandas Nathoobhai, Ganpatrao Pandurang, and Purshotum Narrotum or any of them in the following properties, namely :—
LOT NO. I.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Owalwady, otherwise known as Fofulwady, near Withalwady, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three hundred and forty-four square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of quit and ground rent under old No. 712, New No. 3,243, old Survey No. 86, and new Survey No. 1,491, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house and well standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, formerly under No. 8, and now under ward Nos. 1,764 and 1,765 and Street Nos. 28, 30 and 11 and, bounded as follows on or towards the north by the property of Kala Bhanjee, on or towards the south by the property of Ludha Cullianjee, on or towards the east by the property formerly belonging to Sittaram Govind, and now to the said Ludha Cullianjee, and on or towards the west by the public passage called Fofulwady or Owalwady Lane, which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said third defendant, Ganpatrao Pandurang.
LOT NO. II.—All that piece or parcel of cultivated land now turned into a garden in the rear of the Government house, at Parel, in the registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement eight thousand and one hundred square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of quit and ground rent under old Nos. 79, 81, 98, and 99, new Nos. 14,218 14,221, 11,240 and 14,241, new Survey Nos 1, 2, and 3-2-8 with the messuage, tenement, buildings, sheds, trees, tank, and well standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, formerly under No. 35, and now under Ward No. 634 (1), and Street No. 62, and bounded as follows, on or towards the north partly by the Elphinstone Road, and partly by the Government Garden, on or towards the south partly by the property of Ganpatrao Sudasewjee, and partly by the property of Ganpatrao Pandurang, on or towards the east by the Government Garden and on or towards the west by a public passage, which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said third defendant, Ganpatrao Pandurang.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the office of Messrs. MANSUKHLAL and DAMODAR, attorneys for the first and second defendants abovenamed, No. 91, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated the 1st day of December, 1887.
CHARLES E. FOX, Commissioner

GOLD MEDAL TEA.
TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.
THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.
BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Town Council, 3 p.m.
Farewell Service, Girgaum Church, 8-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 16th :—Apollo (s), from Hull. Yesterday :—Pachumba (s), from Karachi ; Huntingdon (s), Shields ; and Allie (s), Middlebro.'

VESSELS SAILED.—Victory (s), for Rangoon and S. Humid (brig), Karanja, &c.

NOTICE.—Mails for Persian Gulf (except Gwadur, Jask, and Muscat) close at 10-30 a. m. to-morrow, 19th inst.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mauritius, per extra s. s. King Arthur, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 2 p. m., to-morrow, the 19th instant.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ending the 7th instant, shows a decrease of Rs. 64,159 in receipts.

GIRGAUM CHURCH.—There will be a farewell service, at 8-30 this evening, at Girgaum Church, in connection with the mission conducted in this Presidency by the Rev. G. C. Grubb and Colonel G. W. Oldham, who leave on Friday to conduct a similar mission in Ceylon.

REPORTED THEFT.—Mugunlal Mohun, a jeweller, living at Bholeshwar, reported to the Police on Monday the theft of sundry gold ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 985, from his cupboard. The complainant stated that he saw the ornaments safe in the cupboard about fourteen days ago, but missed them on Monday morning.

A LUNATIC AT LARGE.—Inspector Hack yesterday placed Abdool Rayman, a Mahomedan, before Mr. Crawly-Boevey, on a charge of stealing a cannon ball. The man entered the compound of the Arsenal and picked up a cannon ball from the heap stored there and walked away with it. Before he went far, however, a sepoy stopped him and took him into custody. From his demeanour he concluded the man to be mad. The Police Surgeon having on examination found that the man was not responsible for his actions, the Magistrate discharged him, and he was removed to the asylum.

ALLEGED THEFT ON BOARD A FERRY STEAMER.—Bhiccajee Sittaram, a clerk belonging to the Poona Post Office, reported to the Police on Monday, that when he arrived from Rutnaghery in the ferry steamer Bhima at Mody Bunder that morning, he left a small wooden box containing Rs.600 in currency notes and cash along with his luggage. It was by the gangway of the vessel on the starboard side. He went on shore to fetch some coolies, and on his return on board the box containing the valuables was missing. Police enquiries are in progress.

A VEXATIOUS PROSECUTION.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, a Hindu, named Ramjee Amatram, charged two other castemen with assaulting him on the 20th. The complainant alleged that the men Pelajee Govind and Sakaram Baujee met him in the streets and demanded money from him and then assaulted him because he did not give them any. In defence the men proved that the case was a false one and that the accused was an habitual drunkard and was actually drunk at the time he alleged the assault was committed. The Magistrate disbelieved the story told by the complainant, whom he fined Rs. 20 for bringing a vexatious charge against the accused. A portion of the fine was awarded to each of the accused.

A SERIOUS CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—On Monday evening Captain Gilmore, of the Gloucester Regiment, and Mrs. Gilmore were driving out in a tonga, when the horse took fright and bolted into a lane leading east from Main Street, Poona. Captain Gilmore was first thrown out, but pluckily held on to the reins, although severely hurt. The horse dashed to the left, and the vehicle came to grief against a wall, Mrs. Gilmore being hurt about the head and face and the left arm. The ghorawallah was also thrown out with violence, and so much injured by the fall that he had to be conveyed to hospital. We hear that the injuries sustained by Captain and Mrs. Gilmore are not such as to cause any apprehension. —*Poona Observer*.

THE ALLEGED POISONING BY A POLICEMAN.

ON Monday, at the Girgaum Police Court, Bhiccoo Babajee, Police Courtable No. 1001 A., was brought up on remand and charged, before Mr. Ryan, with culpable homicide amounting to murder, by causing the death of Nagoo Rama by administering poison.

Mr. Little, the Public Prosecutor, appeared on behalf of the prosecution. The accused was undefended. The circumstances of the case have already appeared.

The Magistrate, after recording the evidence for the prosecution, which was similar to that adduced before the coroner, formally committed the accused for trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

RAILWAY ACCOMMODATION FOR THIRD CLASS PASSENGERS.

THE *Bombay Samachar* says :—The Corporation have done well in drawing the attention of Government to the miserable accommodation provided for third class passengers by the railway companies. But we shall deem the Corporation singularly fortunate if they succeed in getting the companies to do something for the comfort of their poor passengers. It is a shame that the question of latrines, for instance, has been discussed over and over again, and yet nothing has been done in the matter, as if it were some intricate political problem impossible of solution ! There is a crying necessity for measures which may prevent the hardships that are quietly borne at present by poor natives travelling in third class carriages.

THE INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE *Rast Goftar* says :—Who will ever expose the nature of the inner working of the Insolvency Court—the malpractices which are at present shrouded in mysterious darkness ? It is a matter of common notoriety that in this Court all the business is not transacted in a direct, straightforward manner, and people point to horses, and carriages, and houses owned by some of the low-salaried men in the department, and ask how on earth they could manage to live so well. The greater portion of the suitors who have to dance attendance in this Court consists of those who have been reduced to helpless poverty, and while their creditors can get nothing out of them, the "flies" hovering about this Court always contrive to get, more or less, from these unfortunates. What are the accounts of these insolvents ? What do their creditors get out of the ruins of their fortune, and when ? What extra expenses, not included in the provisions enacted by law, have to be incurred by those who come to seek relief in this Court ? These, and many other questions, most certainly demand on inquiry a satisfactory answer. The Chief Justice and his colleagues in the High Court would, no doubt, be glad to institute an inquiry. But it cannot the set set on foot only on the strength of random assertions made by irresponsible persons. If the way to relief of honest debtors is to be made easy, some one ought to come forward with definite proofs of the malpractices which are said to be common in the inner department of this Court.

DACOITY IN KATTYAWAR.

THE *Kattyawar Gazette*, a new journal published at Rajkot, hears that a reward of Rs. 1,000 is offered to any one who will give information by which any of the perpetrators of the attack on the mail tonga and loot of the dak between Bamanbore and Moldi within the limits of the Vankaner State on the night of the 5th instant may be brought to justice.

DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the s. s. Etholia, in the Prince's Dock, this evening, at half-past seven o'clock. Captains, officers, engineers, firemen, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

THE Northern Shan column encountered slight opposition twelve miles from Manson, on 4th Jan., but it has been easily overcome. A slight attack was made the same day on the baggage-guard which was easily repulsed, our only casualty being one driver wounded. Some important captures have been made on the Chindwin. Boh Sawbwa, a notorious dacoit leader who was wanted for the murder of a thugyi, and for whose arrest a reward of Rs. 2,000 was offered, has been captured by Burmans and brought into Alon. Lieutenant Hunter, 10th Bengal Infantry, also reports from the Pagyi district the capture of Boh So Done, Boh Maung Phan, and forty-eight other dacoits at Chawnar on 5th January.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY IN 1887.

THE Bombay Administration Report for 1887 has just been published, having been several weeks longer in the process of incubation than reports of the other Provinces in India. The present volume is as bulky as any of its predecessors and deals exhaustively with everything of interest that happened either in British or native territory in the course of the year.

THE JUBILEE.

The most important event was of course the jubilee, of the celebration of which a very complete account is given. It opens as follows :—

The year 1887 will ever remain memorable in the annals of the British nation as marking the completion of fifty years since her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, Empress of India, ascended the throne of Great Britain and Ireland. The jubilee of her Majesty was celebrated throughout the length and breadth of the vast Indian Empire with general rejoicings and the utmost fervour and loyalty, and the city of Bombay, " the Western Gate " of this empire, took a prominent part in these rejoicings. The 16th and 17th of February 1887, were set apart in the Bombay Presidency as public holidays, and all the public offices, banks, and places of business were closed on these days in honour of the auspicious event and in order to the fitter celebration of the jubilee.

An account is then given of the parade of troops and volunteers, the decoration of the streets, the enthusiasm of the people, the great ceremonial at the Town Hall, together with a full report of the address delivered by H. E. the Governor, in which he summarised the history of the fifty years of the Queen's reign and showed the extraordinary progress that had been made in the Indian Empire, in general, and the Bombay Presidency, in particular, during that eventful period. Some of the main incidents of the celebration in the native States are also touched upon and mention is made of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute. The report adds :—

It is satisfactory to be able to record that the celebration of the jubilee was conducted with sobriety and good behaviour on the part of the various crowded gatherings assembled at the different centres, including Bombay, and no serious accident happened to mar the universal joy and enthusiasm evinced on this auspicious occasion.

THE ADMINISTRATION.

Passing on to the subject of administration, the year 1886-87 is described as one of quiet prosperity and steady development of resources :—

No event happened to break the profound tranquillity of the British territories comprised within the Bombay Presidency. The export trade of the port of Bombay showed a gratifying improvement, and there was an increase in the import trade of Karachi and the general trade of Aden. The year was a good one for cotton manufacturing, but there was a failure of the wheat crop in the North-West Provinces and the Punjab and the export trade of Karachi suffered considerably. The decline in the import trade of Bombay occurred chiefly under the head of " Treasure." The abnormal demand of the North-West Provinces for salt in 1885-86 ceased during the year, but the sales of 1886-87 were very favourable, looking at the average of past years. No final orders were passed on the subject of the forest grievances investigated by a commission specially appointed for the purpose. The forests of Kanara were able to meet the demands of the Southern Maratha Company for fuel and timber. The work of railway extension was actively taken in hand. Many new lines were surveyed in Kathiawar and railway communication established between the cotton-growing districts in the south of the Presidency and the fine port of Mormagao. Receipts from Abkari and Opium increased : the former owing to a reduction of tree-tax rates on the recommendation of the commission appointed in 1885-86. The Postal Department increased its sphere of usefulness and a feature of the year was the growing popularity of the money order and value payable parcel systems. Education made rapid strides. Increased attention was paid to the cause of technical education and the growth of the aided schools system during the last years marks a distinct epoch in the history of education in the Western Presidency. Many useful public works were executed.

Public health was generally good throughout the year. The almost entire absence of cholera and small-pox was a gratifying, though somewhat inexplicable, feature of the year. The out-turn of crops was generally good owing to a favourable season, and the land revenue was recovered with very little pressure. Prices of food grains either fell or remained stationary, and the wages paid to labourers were fairly normal, though they rose in the vicinity of railway works owing to the increased demand for unskilled labour in connection with railway extension. There was a demand for waste lands, particularly in the famine-stricken area of 1876-77. The income-tax was collected with ease and few complaints were made as to the burdensome nature of the tax.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR IN KATHIAWAR.

After a brief reference to some of the changes in the *personnel* of the administration, the history of the Governor's tour in Kathiawar is recapitulated. Regarding the hospitality and loyalty everywhere displayed on that occasion, the report says :—

Everywhere in his tour through the province of Kathiawar his Excellency was received with enthusiasm and boundless hospitality. The conspicuous loyalty to the British Government displayed by the Chiefs and their subjects on this occasion and subsequently in the reception of his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and in the celebration of the Jubilee of the reign of her Majesty the Queen-Empress is worthy of the most public acknowledgment.

A brief account is also given of his Excellency's visit to Surat, on the return journey to Bombay, and of his subsequent tour in Sind.

THE NATIVE STATES.

There were no important changes in the administration of the native States under the Political superintendence of the Government of Bombay beyond the investiture of Balasaheb Patwardhan, Chief of Miraj Senior, the entrusting of Abdul Tabriz Khan with the management of his State, the abdication of the Nawab of Sachin in favour of his children, and the death of the Thakore of Zhob, who was succeeded by his only son, Thakore Saheb Harsinghji.

In connection of the jubilee the Chief of Morvi was created a K.C.I.E., and all the Third Class Chiefs in Kathiawar were conceded the privilege of a visit from his Excellency the Governor of Bombay whenever he visits Kathiawar. Many of the native rulers showed a desire to ameliorate the condition of their States by the abolition of obnoxious transit duties, which has hitherto fettered trade to no inconsiderable extent. Several of the Chiefs showed their enlightened policy in encouraging education, constructing public works and introducing surveys on the system obtaining in British districts. Much remained to be done in the way of sanitation, but the existing dispensaries were, with scarcely an exception, well attended, and vaccination made very fair progress in several States.

A paragraph is devoted to a review of the administration of the State of Cutch by his Highness the Rao says the report :—

The rainfall of the year was somewhat irregular, being too copious at the commencement and too scanty at the end of the season, and the out-turn of cotton was only half that of an ordinary year. There was an advance in both the import and export trade, but it was felt that internal industry was in a backward state, and to stimulate it, it was proposed to connect the province with Rajputana by a line of railway. There was a serious decline in shipping activity, but the steam ginning factories and cotton presses in the State were worked with advantage.

Progress was made with the work of improving the entrance to the Mandvi Harbour. Vessels can now enter the port without danger and discharge their cargoes at the wharf, at a saving of no less than Rs. 1¼ per ton.

The most noticeable feature in the administration of Palanpore was the abolition of transit duties by which trade was " relieved of an onerous burden of Rs. 70,000 per annum." But for an indifferent harvest the year was one of average prosperity and progress.

DACOITY IN MAHI KANTHA.

The sixty-four States combined the Mahi Kantha Political Agency are infested with dacoits, and as the people frequently sympathise with and openly assist these budmashes it is almost impossible to bring them to justice. On this subject the report says :—

Many of the States march with the Marwar and Meywar country, and the border, which includes many Bhil villages, is probably the most disturbed and dangerous tract of country in Western India. In the course of the year the Bhils of the village of Jhaila turned out *en masse* to resist a party of police who had come to apprehend some dacoits, two policemen were killed and ten wounded. During the night 300 Bhils of Jhaila and Kalianpur, a neighbouring village, decamped across the border, and all efforts to capture them proved fruitless. 26 dacoities and 40 robberies, in which 6 persons were killed and 32 wounded, and 13 murders were reported. 233 men of his Highness the Gaikwad's Contingent were disbanded and replaced by a mounted agency police force, which mustered 197 strong at the close of the year.

THE KATTYWAR STATES.

The province of Kattywar is one of the best governed parts of the Presidency, and the chief of some of the larger States are described as being " conspicuous for their loyalty and enlightened Government.

Wheat and cotton are largely grown throughout Kathiawar and are carried to the several sea-ports along the coast for export. The season was an unfavourable one and there was a falling-off of 19 lakhs in the value of exports, chiefly owing to the failure of the cotton crop. The import trade also fell away by 1 2-3 lakhs.

The organization of the new Kathiawar Agency Police Force was completed during the year, but the police in this province have many difficulties to contend with in coping with crime. The country is infested with bands of robbers and dacoits, who commit outrages with almost perfect immunity, and who, even when arrested, are in the great majority of cases subsequently released owing to the difficulty of identification. In the course of the year 117 robberies and 78 dacoities took place. In these affrays property worth nearly one lakh was destroyed or stolen, 11 persons killed, 61 wounded, and 24 carried away as hostages.

Great improvements have been effected in Porbandar since the deposition of the Rana in May 1886. The departments of administration have been recognized, land settlements commenced, new roads laid out and oppressive imposts removed.

The general public health was good during the year. 16 2-3 lakhs of rupees were spent on public works and 5 lakhs on education. 37 new schools were opened and the number of scholars attending the schools rose by 2,500.

RAJPIPLA.

The Rajpipla State continued to be administered by the Raja conjointly with a British administrator. Some important improvements were effected, but later on, the conduct of affairs having come to a dead-lock owing to the action of the Raja, the old confusion once more prevailed.

SAVANTWADI.

The Savantvadi State continued to be administered by the British Government in consequence of the unfitness of the Sir Desai for independent rule. Some temporary improvement was noticed in his conduct. The survey of the town of Vadi was progressed with. With this exception the State has been completely surveyed. The financial position of the State improved. The season was on the whole an average one. Education made good progress in this State, which has always borne a high character for the amount and quality of its education.

The steady decrease in crime noticed in the Kolhapore State in the previous year was continued in the period under review.

Several useful public works were executed. A handsome palace was in course of construction at Kolhapur. Two new dispensaries were opened and the general public health was good. Education made satisfactory progress during the year.

In the Southern Mahratta country the States of Jamkhandi and Sangle were conspicuous for the atention paid to public works. In other respects also progress seems to have been made. In the matter of education, however, we are told that there was not—having regard to the fact that number of schools was increased—such a proportionate rise in the attendance of pupils as might have been expected ; indeed, in some cases there was a falling-off.

ADEN.

The history of the Aden Settlement was comparatively uneventful. Says the report :—

The Subaihis regained independent relations with the Residency : otherwise political relations with the neighbouring Arab tribes remained unaltered. The season was unfavourable and a failure of crops ensued ; numbers of Arabs flocked into Aden and there was an increase in the statistics of crime : the offences, however, were not of a serious nature. The Aden trade has been alluded to elsewhere. There was an increase of Rs. 12,256 in the value of the Somali Coast trade. This trade is capable of development and efforts were made by some Bombay merchants in this direction during the year by establishing an agency at Aden.

REVENUE SURVEY.

The operations of the Survey Department in the Presidency proper resulted in an increase both in the area measured and classed as compared with the results of the preceding year.

The settlement of 609 Government and 3 alienated villages was effected with the net result that the land revenue was raised from Rs. 5,91,343 to Rs. 7,76,366, an increase of 31 per cent. Savda has obtained railway communication through a part of its area and the Southern Maratha Railway will tap the tobacco-growing taluka of Chikodi. Feeder roads from the principal local centres to these railways have been made, and new markets opened up to the cultivating classes. Agricultural stock has increased in quantity and value and food-grain prices have risen.

The operations of the Sind Survey Department during the year were confined to measuring and the introduction of the form of settlement now called Irrigational settlement into five talukas. Speaking generally, the average rate per acre under the new settlement was raised, the communications and markets of the province having been much improved and extended since the date of introduction of the previous settlement, and the estimated increase of revenue was as high as 37 per cent. in some of the talukas to which the revised rates were applied.

CULTIVATED LANDS.

The total number of occupancies into which the culturable land held by rayats direct from Government was divided was, roughly speaking, 1 2-3 millions. The total area of Government land under cultivation was 26,709,901 acres. These figures are exclusive of those for the Thar and Parkar Districts for which no reliable statistics were available. 194,924 acres of land were newly taken up in the course of the year. These figures again do not include statistics for four out of the five Sind Collectorates. Generally speaking, the area of land newly taken up for cultivation during the year in the Central Division was double that taken up in the Northern Division, and also double that taken up in the Southern Division.

LEGISLATION.

During the year under review six Acts were passed and six Bills were pending at the close of the year. The most important Acts were :—

Act IV. of 1886, an Act to amend the Bombay Land Revenue Code, giving authoritative effect to the policy hitherto pursued by Government with reference to revenue enhancements : and Act VI. of 1886 vesting the Port of Karachi in a Trust. Among the Bills the most important were :—Bill No. 2 of 1886, secure the proper protection of pilgrims proceeding from Bombay to Jeddah : and Bill No. 7 of 1886, to declare and amend the law relating to Toda-Giras allowances.

POLICE.

The total strength of the Police force employed throughout the Presidency and in Sind and Aden was 21,905 officers and men. The cost of the different Police forces was entirely defrayed by Government, save that in Bombay City and Aden the Municipalities paid a small annual contribution. Good progress in drill and ball practice was made during the year. Education was still very backward. The best educated forces were those employed in the City of Bombay and the Southern Division of the Presidency. The Aden, Bombay City, and Southern Maratha Railway Police forces were the most successful in the recovery of stolen property.

During the year 68,657 cognizable and 62,314 non-cognizable cases were reported to the Police. In connection with the former class of cases 76,457 persons were arrested, of whom 57,262 were convicted, and in connection with the latter class the number of persons who appeared before the Courts amounted to 113,964 and of these 24,267 only were convicted. In the city of Bombay the proportion of number of convictions to the number of persons appearing before the Courts in non-cognizable cases was 50 per cent. The Police met with fair success in the recovery of property reported stolen, the general average of recoveries being about 54 per cent. The best percentage (87) was in Aden, while the Police of the Central Division were least successful with 37 per cent. The professional thieves known as Bhamtias were particularly active on the G. I. P. Railway system, and it speaks well for the force employed on this line that they recovered 49 per cent. of the property reported stolen. In dealing with these percentages of recoveries it must always be borne in mind that persons who have been robbed very often exaggerate the value of their property. Great activity was shown in Bombay in the prosecution of professional gamblers.

DESTRUCTION OF WILD ANIMALS.

During the year 118 human beings were destroyed by wild animals and 1,206 by snakes ; 2,311 head of cattle were destroyed by wild animals and snakes. These figures were normal. Wolves still continued to be destructive in Sind and many cattle were carried off by the larger beasts of prey in Kanara. The total amount paid in rewards by Government was Rs. 12,021.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

There was an increase of 42,324 in the number of offences reported to the Magistracy during the year, due chiefly to the inclusion for the first time of the returns of the Courts of the Presidency Magistrates. The working of the Courts was, on the whole, satisfactory. Sufficient attention was, however, not paid to the infliction of whipping as a punishment : 573 persons only were whipped.

PRISONS.

The most noteworthy feature in the administration of prisons during the year was the abolition of six subordinate jails. The measure is part of a scheme of centralization. 14,535 persons suffered incarceration during the year : these figures did not differ appreciably from those of 1885.

The agricultural population, as usual, furnished about 50 per cent. of the admissions, but the percentage of admissions to free population in their case was very small. The realizations from convicts' manufactures and extra-mural gang-work amounted to Rs. 1,40,930, and showed an increase of about Rs. 20,000 over the amount realized in 1885.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Under the head of Civil Justice there was a large increase of 41.042 in the number of suits instituted. The number of appellate suits increased : there was also an increase in the number of appeals decided during the year under review.

DEKKHAN AGRICULTURISTS' RELIEF ACT.

The litigation of the year 1886 under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act returned to the level of 1884, after the steady increase which had prevailed year after year up to 1885. The result of 7 years' redemption work shows that after full enquiry by the Courts, claims aggregating 27½ lakhs of rupees were disposed of and settled at 19 lakhs. These figures show that the restoration of their lost lands to the rayats is one of the most substantial benefits afforded by the Act.

BOMBAY COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.

The work of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, during the year 1886 was again heavy, and the number of suits filed exceeded by 1,027 the number of suits filed in 1885. The number of suits disposed of during the year was 33,799 or 328 in excess of the number disposed of in 1885. 18,637 applications for the execution of decrees were disposed of during the year.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

So far as the ordinary administration of the Municipality is concerned the year 1886-87 was one of continued prosperity and increasing public utility. The net balance available for expenditure proper to 1886-87 exceeded the anticipated balance by 3¼ lakhs of rupees. The total revenue of the year amounted to 50 lakhs of rupees, being better than the estimated revenue of the year by 5½ lakhs and better than the actual revenue of 1885-86 by 5 1-6 lakhs. The total expenditure of the year was 41 3-4 lakhs of rupees, being in excess of that of 1885-86 by 2 lakhs. There was a steady increase of revenue in all the main heads of revenue. The actual gain in the revenue of the year exclusive of uncollected balances, amounted to Rs. 3 1-4 lakhs. The debts of the Municipality at the end of the year amounted 167 lakhs of rupees exclusive of future annual interest of loans.

In connection with the water-supply of the city great progress was made with the work of detecting and checking waste of water ; a daily saving of 600,000 gallons was effected, and when the full sanctioned staff is employed it is expected that 2 1-2 million gallons a day (1-6th of the present supply) will be saved. Excellent progress was made with the various sewerage works of the city. 23 lakhs of rupees have been spent since 1878 on completed sewerage works, and works to cost 21 lakhs when completed were in progress during the year under review. Many important street improvements were effected.

14,909 births and 20,074 deaths were registered during the year. The death-rate was 23·2 per mille calculated on the known population, but was probably really lower, as the population must have increased considerably owing to immigration since the last census. The city was remarkably free from both cholera and small-pox, only 19 deaths from each cause being recorded.

DISTRICT MUNICIPALITIES.

The number of District Municipalities was 155 as compared with 160 in 1885-86. The total number of Municipal Commissioners was 2, 221. The aggregate income of the Municipalities was (including previous balances) Rs. 43, 86, 978, while expenditure amounted to Rs. 33, 75, 235. The incidence of Municipal taxation varied from Re. 1-11-8 per head of population in Municipal towns in Sind to Re. 0-13-5 in the Southern Division, where the Municipalities were, as a rule, poor. The receipts from Octroi amounted in all to Rs. 15, 33, 713. The refund system was worked with great success in Sind, where as much as Rs. 3, 58, 922 were refunded.

MILITARY.

At the close of the year the total strength of the Bombay Army was 37, 408 fighting men as against 38,002 at the end of 1885-86. During the year under review two batteries of European artillery were transferred to the Bengal establishment. The fortifications at Aden, Bombay and Karachi were strengthened and the number and calibre of the guns increased. The total cost of all branches of the service amounted to 245¼ lakhs of rupees during this year. This was less by nearly 39 lakhs than the cost in the previous year. The decrease was due to absence of war charges.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The revenue of the Bombay Port Trust during the year amounted to about 39 2-3 lakhs of rupees, exceeding the estimate by about 1 lakh, and the surplus revenue over expenditure amounted only to 4 lakhs. Reductions in rates to the extent of 4¼ lakhs per annum were effected during the year, but there was an increased revenue under the head of "rents." The net result was a decrease of 3 1-2 lakhs of rupees in the revenue of the year as compared with that of 1885-86.

KARACHI HARBOUR BOARD.

The receipts of the Karachi Harbour Board amounted to about 18¾ lakhs of rupees, while expenditure to the amount of 13 lakhs was incurred. The increase in the receipts of 7¼ lakhs as compared with those of 1885-86 was chiefly accounted for by increased loans received from Government.

HORSE-BREEDING.

The results of the horse-breeding operations of the year were again indifferent, save in Gujarat and Kathiawar and the district of Ahmednagar, but little interest was evinced in the matter by the owners of mares.

CROPS.

In Gujerat the out-turn of the early kharif crops was on the whole good owing to an early rainfall, but the late kharif crops were damaged in places by a too copious rainfall, whilst frost was particularly destructive to rabi crops.

The chief characteristic of the season in the Dekkhan was that it was an especially favourable one in the famine-stricken of 1876-77. The out-turn of both kharif and rabi-crops—particularly the former—was good, and but for the fall of over-abundant rain in October and frost in some districts in the cold weather the season would have been a bumper one.

WAGES.

There was a smaller demand for unskilled labour in Sind during the year than in 1885-86, in which year extensive military and railway works were in progress on the frontier. In the Karachi District there was a large demand for labour owing to great activity in the construction of wharfage works at Karachi itself.

FORESTS.

The three Forest Circles were worked with very different results. In the Northern Circle of the Presidency an expenditure of about 7 lakhs of rupees brought in a revenue of a little over 9 lakhs. The Thana forests are the most valuable in the Circle. In the Southern Circle the same expenditure produced a revenue of 14½ lakhs. This Circle contains the virgin forests of Kanara. In the Sind Circle an expenditure of 5 1-6 lakhs brought in a revenue of nearly 7 lakhs.

MANUFACTURES.

No new factories were opened during the year. Some impetus was given to the silk kinkab and embroidery manufactures of Surat and those of glass-ware and coarse cotton fabrics of Kaira by European Exhibitions.

TRADE.

The leading features of the Bombay trade of 1886-87 were the rehabilitation of the export trade, which had suffered in the previous year owing to a failure of the cotton crop and the decline in value of the import trade.

There was an increase of 326½ lakhs of rupee in the value of the export trade, while imports fell away by 154 lakhs, the decline being chiefly under the head of treasure.

The most notable decline was one of 298 lakhs of rupees in the importation of silver. The year 1885-86 was one of brisk activity in railway construction hence the decline this year in the imports of railway plant and rolling stock was only to be expected. There were large increases in the exports of raw cotton, twist and yarn, grain and pulse, and opium, while that of seeds fell away by 105 lakhs. More gold was exported. The entire coasting trade declined to the extent of 24 lakhs.

While the import trade of Karachi from foreign countries advanced by 74 lakhs of rupees, the export trade declined by 145 lakhs and the entire coasting trade by 29 lakhs. There was thus a net decline of 100 lakhs in the trade of this important port. The wheat crops of the Panjab and North-West failed, and hence the decline in the export trade. In connection with the trade of Karachi it is worth noticing that the direct trade with Europe shows a tendency to increase year by year and fewer imports break bulk or are transhipped in Bombay than formerly.

The trade of Aden, which rose by 47 lakhs in 1885-86, again rose during the year by 35½ lakhs and exceeded by 44 lakhs the average of the preceding five years. The trade increased in value much more than in quantity.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The total expenditure of the Public Works Department on Civil Works amounted to 61 lakhs of rupees during the year under review. In 1885-86 49 lakhs only were spent owing to financial pressure. Among the chief civil buildings on which money was spent the following deserve mention :—Extension works to the Central Telegraph Office at Bombay ; a District Judge's Courthouse at Belgaum ; a new Police Magistrate's Court in Bombay ; the Indo-British Institution at Bombay, and a Lunatic Asylum at Ratnagiri. Good progress was also made with the new Central Press building, and the conversion of the old town of Bijapur into head-quarters for the European station approached completion.

The expenditure on military works during the year amounted to 22 lakhs of rupees. About 4 lakhs were spent on defence works at Aden, about half a lakh at Karachi, and something over a lakh at Bombay. The whole scheme for the Bombay defences has not been finally decided upon. Hence comparatively little work was done during the year. Unfinished work was, however, progressed with at five batteries. At Aden good progress was made with fortification works and the Telegraph Bay Battery was almost completed. The work for the further protection of the sea face at Manora Point, Karachi, was pushed on.

IRRIGATION.

26 1-5 lakhs of rupees were expended on irrigation during the year. The total area of lands irrigated from Government irrigation works declined from 57,567 acres in 1885-86 to 40,903 acres in the year under review. There was an increase of Rs. 17,666 in the total water-rate assessment of Rs. 1,78,825.

RAILWAYS.

The year was marked by a large extension of the existing railway system. 708 additional miles were either newly opened for traffic or were transferred to the control of this Government. 250 miles of the Southern Maratha Railway alone were constructed and utilized for traffic, and 253 miles of the Cawnpore-Achnera Railway transferred from the control of the Government of the North-West Provinces to this Government. 559 miles of railway were under survey during 1886-87. The most important of these lines were those in Kathiawar.

During the year under review great progress was made with lines under construction on the Southern Maratha Railway, and the Hubli-Harihar, Poona-Koregaon, Koregaon-Miraj, Dharwar-Deuli, and Londa-Belgaum sections were opened up for traffic. Intimately connected with the Southern Maratha Railway is the West of India Portuguese Railway which will bring Goa into railway communication with Dharwar and Belgaum. The work at the tunnels on the frontier was pushed on and the traffic conveyed over the *Ghat* by a bullock service. It is anticipated that the lines will be connected in January, 1888. The Morvi Railway was completed during the year and satisfactory progress made with the Junagad Railway.

Speaking generally, the earnings of the different lines during the year exceeded those of 1885. The increase was due chiefly to increase of goods traffic, but on some railways, such as the Southern Maratha Railway, there was an increase of 3rd class coaching traffic proportionate to the growth of railway mileage.

POST OFFICE.

The most important event of the year in the administration of the Imperial Post, Bombay Circle, was the amalgamation of District Savings Banks with Post Office Savings Banks, with effect from 1st June, 1886. The combined system has so far worked well.

FINANCE.

The aggregate receipts of the Bombay Government for 1886-87 from all sources, Imperial, Provincial, and Local, amounted to 1,244 lakhs of rupees as compared with nearly 1,249 lakhs in 1885-86. The aggregate expenditure of the year amounted to 824 lakhs of rupees as compared with 876 lakhs in 1885-86. The surplus of the year was thus 420 lakhs of rupees which exceeded by about 47 lakhs the surplus of 1885-86, and was more than accounted for by a decrease in the expenditure of the Military Department.

MINT.

The importation of silver bullion was fairly large, but the work of the Mint was not as heavy as in 1885. The revenue from all sources amounted to about 7 4-5 lakhs of rupees, the principal item being Rs. 7¼ lakhs from charges levied on coinage. The expenditure amounted to about 7 2-5 lakhs of rupees, leaving a balance in favour of the Mint of Rs. 38,500.

LAND REVENUE.

The actual sum collected as " Land Revenue " in the year was 332 lakhs of rupees, out of a total of 335 lakhs for collection.

CUSTOMS.

The net Imperial revenue from Customs at the port of Bombay amounted to very nearly 15 lakhs of rupees, and exceeded the revenue of all previous years since the Tariff Act of 1882 came into force. A larger importation of "potable spirits" was the chief cause of the increase. Brandy formed 51 and whisky 35 per cent. of the total quantity of spirits imported. Whisky continued to grow in popularity.

The Customs realizations, both import and export, increased at Karachi, the former by about a lakh of rupees.

OPIUM.

The quantity of opium that passed into consumption in the various British districts in the Presidency and at Aden was 150,657 lbs., while 152,286 lbs. were sold in Native States.

The Imperial realizations from duty on opium amounted to 246 2-5 lakhs of rupees and exceeded those of the previous year by 2 1-5 lakhs of rupees. The increase was due chiefly to larger imports of opium into Bombay from Malwa. Provincial realizations amounted to Rs. 11,62,644 as compared with Rs. 11,50,433 in the previous year,

SALT.

The abnormal demand of the North-West Provinces and the Panjab for Baragra salt (rock salt) manufactured at Kharaghoda, owing to the failure of the salt-crop at the Sambhar Lake, which formed the most noteworthy feature in the history of the Salt Department for 1885-86, had so far depleted stocks that at the beginning of the year under the review the total balance in hand of Baragra salt did not amount to more than 7¾ lakhs of maunds. 22 1-6 lakhs of maunds of salt were manufactured at Kharaghoda during, the year ; 2 1-3 lakhs of maunds were written off on account of loss and wastage. The total issues during the year amounted to nearly 21 lakhs of maunds or nearly 8 lakhs less than those of 1885-86 and the stock of Baragra salt at the close of 1886-87 amounted to 6¾ lakhs of maunds.

The total quantity of salt that passed into consumption in the Presidency was 25,59,659 maunds or 68,000 maunds less than in 1885-86. Taking the population of the Presidency to be 19,967,148 souls, the average quantity of salt consumed by each individual during the year was 10·54 lbs. This rate was slightly lower in Gujerat than in the rest of the Presidency.

The receipts of the Salt Department in Sind amounted to very nearly 5 lakhs of rupees and showed a slight increase over those of 1885-86.

EXCISE.

The excise realizations of the year amounted to 74 lakhs of rupees as compared with 72 lakhs in 1885-86. The revenue from imported foreign liquor and intoxicating drugs showed a slight increase, and that from miscellaneous sources a slight decrease. The favourable results of the year were almost entirely due to the country liquor realizations, which are the main source of Abkari Revenue. These amounted to 71 lakhs of rupees as compared with 68 lakhs in the previous year.

The Sind Abkari realizations amounted to 5 lakhs of rupees, exceeding those of the previous year by Rs. 26,829.

INCOME-TAX.

The first collection under the Income Tax Act II. of 1886, which superseded the License Tax Act, were made during the year under review. The tendency of the assessments under the License Tax Act had been to decline year by year, and hence a thorough revision of the assessments was found necessary, apart from the extended scope of the Act. Deducting the incomes not subject to taxation under the License Tax Acts it appeared that the original demand was raised from about 13 to 29 2-5 lakhs of rupees. Excluding the tax on official salaries, pensions, and interest on Government Securities paid at Bombay, the demand and collections on account of which amounted to each about 4½ lakhs of rupees, the total original demand was 33 9-10 lakhs, the total final demand 25 3-4 lakhs and the total collections during the year 25 lakhs. Of the outstanding balance Rs. 44,108 were collected in April 1887 in the City of Bombay, and Rs. 27,202 remained outstanding from the Mofussil on 31st March 1887. These figures showed that the tax was collected with ease. Salaries contributed about 20 per cent, Companies 9 per cent., Securities 6 per cent and "Other Incomes" 65 per cent. of the total final demand of 304 lakhs inclusive of official salaries and interest on Government Securities. Many large trading firms, companies and banks contributed towards the sum of 14 lakhs of rupees constituting the final demand in the City of Bombay.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND VITAL STATISTICS.

The total number of births registered during the the year throughout the Presidency was 581,553. Of the children born 303,376 were males and 278,177 females. The number of recorded births exceeded that of the previous year by 9,122 : there was an increase in the Konkan, Eastern Gujarat and Sind : a decrease elsewhere. The number of deaths recorded was 381,185. This was less than the number recorded for the previous year by 92,406. The birth-rate per thousand of population was 35·54 : the death-rate 23·17.

Year after year the rural inhabitants have the effects of their filthy habits clearly pointed out to them. They are, however, perfectly callous to sound advice and ascribe the prevalence of an epidemic to Divine wrath.

SANITATION.

The outlay on military sanitary works during the year 1886 amounted to Rs. 2,48,433. A large part of this sum was spent in Bombay, where bungalow for officers in the Marine Lines were constructed. Something was also done to make the Ghorpuri barracks at Poona more healthy. The amount expended by district Municipalities on conservancy during the year amounted to Rs. 3,38,763. The drainage of the Municipal towns was not of a very high order. The sanitary condition of the foreshore at Bombay still continued to be unsatisfactory.

VACCINATION.

The total number of vaccine operations effected during the year was 903,010. In 1885-86, 907,790 operations were performed. There was a small increase under primary and a decrease under re-vaccinations.

VETERINARY.

The Bombay Veterinary College was opened in August 1886. The number of students was large and they made satisfactory progress. The management of the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Manockji Petit Hospital for Animals, founded by Sir D. M. Petit, and opened in December 1885, was taken over by the officers of the Bombay Veterinary College, on 1st July 1886.

EDUCATION.

The effect of the change introduced during the year 1885-86 by the transfer of the primary, and in some cases of the secondary schools within Municipal limits to the charge of the different Municipalities was visibly felt during the year under review by the general increase in the number of schools maintained by the various local boards or aided by the Educational Department. The growth of the scheme for fostering and developing private enterprise in education by a grant to aided institutions of sums of money proportionate to the amount of success obtained at an examination conducted by the Department has been very satisfactory during the past five years. The total amount expended by the Educational Department amounted to 49 lakhs of rupees as against 45 lakhs in 1885-86. The number of colleges and schools maintained directly or indirectly by the Department during the year was 7,996 and the total number of pupils attending them 476,299 : an increase of 304 schools and 25,312 pupils as compared with the figures for 1885-86. The number of private institutions (2,927) and of pupils attending them (65,737) declined by 37 and 4,403, respectively.

UNIVERSITY AND ARTS COLLEGES.

The number of candidates for the different University examinations showed no falling-off. As usual the great majority of successful candidates were Hindus or Parsis.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

The professional and special schools of the presidency included a number of widely different institutions. At both the Law School at Bombay and the Law Class at Poona good work was done. The results of the various University examinations in Medicine were very satisfactory so far as the Grant Medical College was concerned. The University and Mechanical Departments of the College of Science worked satisfactorily. A great deal of useful work was done at the Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai School of Art, Bombay, in connection with the London Exhibition. The attendance of pupils showed a gratifying increase. Several passed students obtained employment as drawing masters and draftsmen. The Ratnagiri School of Industry was worked on commercial principles and the great want of initial capital to work upon removed by a special grant of Rs. 3,000 from Government. Good progress was made at various other useful institutions.

The number of high schools in the Presidency was 74 and the attendance of pupils during the year 20,883. The number in 1885-86 was 75 and the attendance 20,641.

The number of middle schools (314) was increased by 12 during the year and the attendance rose from 16,895 in 1885-86 to 17,181.

The number of Mahomedans under instruction rose from 57,747 to 61,272.

LITERATURE AND THE PRESS.

The number of publications during the last decade has advanced from 831 to 1,804. This progress is encouraging. The increased attention paid to the study of Sanscrit during the year deserves attention.

A CURIOUS ELEPHANT STORY.

THE *Scotsman* states that the contents of a clothes-chest belonging to one of the people employed in the carnival in the Waverley Market, Edinburgh, disappeared on Wednesday, Dec. 28, in a rather amusing fashion. It seems that one of them, having occasion early in the morning to open a chest in which he keeps some clothing and other personal necessaries, in search of a brush, to his astonishment found the box cleaned out. He mentioned his loss to the management, and some concern was expressed on the matter, though it was almost impossible to discover how a thief could have secured the property, considering the place in which the chest lay. The mystery, however, was soon cleared up in rather a remarkable manner. The chest, it appears, had been lying near the performing troupe of elephants, and in the morning it was observed that one of these animals was particularly lively, and, apparently in the very highest spirits. Recollecting this while bemoaning his loss, the owner of the lost property found that one of the elephants could easily reach the box, and as its conduct all the morning had betokened a good deal of self-satisfaction, it was at once conjectured that the clothes had been made away with by this animal. Subsequent examination satisfied the searchers that one of the animals was responsible for the disappearance of the wardrobe, and as none of the articles could be discovered hidden away in its vicinity, the only conclusion that could be come to was that the mischievous animal had swallowed the whole lot—boots, brushes, shirts, trousers, and several other articles of wearing apparel.

THE JEWELLERY WORKS OF PFORZHEIM.

MR. MONAGHAN, United States Consul at Mannheim, recently paid a visit to the city of Pforzheim, in Baden, with a view to seeing how German jewellers excelled those of the United States. He found the methods of production very similar, except that the German has the advantage of being provided with a very excellent technical school in which children intended for employment in the jewellery shops receive a thorough theoretical training long before they see the inside of a factory. Instruction here is practically free, the manufacturers paying about 8l. a year for the pupils whom they intend to employ. The manufacture of plated ware or plate is growing. Thick copper and silver plates are prepared with a perfectly smooth regular surface. French louis-d'ors are cut up and melted, run off into plates, rubbed, fited, and rolled out to the size of the receiving-plate, attached to the latter by means of some special secret chemical preparation, put in clamps, and then put into a very hot fire of charcoal. Here, under the trained eye of the furnace-watcher, the metal remains until little excrescences or bubblings along the line of juncture indicate that it is done, when it is taken out and left to cool after which it is placed between rolls of different weights When it came out of the furnace it was a thick piece of combination metal ; it leaves the rolls a thin, long, smoky-like string of plate, 50ft. to 75ft. in length. This is then tempered or annealed over flaming gas-jets, after which it is rubbed out into strips, and sent to the stampers, where it is pressed into various designs, is then cut and trimmed, and, after various manipulations, comes into the sale-room ready for the markets of the world. The markets of the world are supplied from Pforzheim with " Parisian" jewellery. "It was an interesting supplement to a study in ethnology to study the different designs intended to meet the tastes of people at so many different parts of the earth. Here, as in so many branches, the tireless and enterprising Teuton has agencies everywhere." Mr. Moroghan recommends the adoption of the system in vogue in regard to skilled workmen and apprentices, which, he thinks, combines many advantages and very few of the losses which occur in all branches of the jewellery trade from the bad work of beginners. In all branches the skilled workmen sit at grooved benches with three or four apprentices near them ; so that " bad work is almost impossible, while the skill of the old workmen is transmitted from hour to hour and from day to day to those who are to come after them as skilled workmen to sustain the reputation that has made Pforzheim rich and famous in two continents and a dozen parts of the world.

THE *Pioneer*—commenting on our recent statement that inquiries which have been made in Bombay, mainly in regard to railway stores, confirm the impression that the Sind-Pishin Railway will be continued to Kandahar at no distant date, says :—It will take our engineers two years to conquer the Khojak, and at present consequently there is no thought of an extension beyond Chaman. The line to Kandahar will have to be surveyed and marked out before any " material " can be required, and there is no intention even of sending a survey party into the Ameer's territory. It has all along been intended to keep in Peshin sufficient rails and sleepers for the seventy miles from Chaman to Kandahar, to be used in case of emergency ; but this arrangement has certainly not developed into a scheme for laying the line forthwith. It may be remembered that three or four years ago a military correspondent, writing to the *Pioneer*, very strongly advocated encouragement being given to the Ameer to lay the railway himself from Kandahar to the Khojak. Nothing came of the suggestion at the time, though it was much discussed. It might well be revived now : if we could induce the Ameer to have the earthwork alone completed, it would be a great point gained. The bridging and cutting on the section would be very light, so not much skilled labour would be needed. We, however, fear Abdur Rahman is not yet prepared to go so far as he may have his tramways and electric lights in Kabul, but he will not yet welcome the locomotive in his Southern Province.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOW STREETS.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT 2ND KAMATEE POORA STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee Nursoo Dhurmajee, and on account and risk of the Mortgagors Kasiram bin Sumbajee, Yellu bin Samba ee and their mother Seewoobai, widow. All that piece of land, with building sit ate at Kam teepoora 2nd Street, without the Fort of Bombay in the sub-district of Mazagon, as assessed by the Municipality under No. 18, and in the book of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3,415, and containing by admeasurement about 36-6-9 square yards, and bounded on the east by the house of Mahadhoo Purbajee, on the west by the house of Kishnajee Nursoo, on the south by sweepers' passage, and on the north by the said 2nd Kamateepoora Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

SALE of Burnt and Damaged Bales of Yarn, Machinery, Shaftings and Accessories, Buildings, &c., &c.

Under instruction from the Committee of Adjustment of the Framjee Petit Spinning and Manufacturing Company's claim, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction the following salvage of the late Fire at the said Framjee Petit Mill's premises, Mazagon, (near the Tank Bunder) on THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, the 19th and 20th instant, at 2 p.m., the same comprising of:—32 bales of damaged mule twist No.16 (400 lbs. each); a number of bales and loose burnt and damaged yarn; silver cotton; baling press with hydraulic pump with plungers, bundling presses; grinding machines; drawing frames; slubbing and intermediate frames; stock head for mules, cap reels, shaftings and accessories; cotton cans; beam scale and weights, C. I. columns, scrap and broken, cast iron, and wrought iron; brass hinges, spare castings, burnt beams and planking buildings for removal (without plinth and stone pavings); &c., &c. Now on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN GOLA LANE, FORT.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Thucker Bhanjee Jootha, Esq., acting in exercise of a power of sale given to him under an indenture of mortgage dated 18th day of November, 1881, and on account and risk of the mortgagors, Mr. Muncherjee Jeejibhoy Denoogura, and the heirs and legal representatives of Jeejibhoy Rustomjee Denoogara, and Jerbai, and widow of the deceased, the undermentioned valuable property:—

All that piece of Government land or ground situate in the Fort, in the city of Bombay, on the east side of Gola Lane, in the sub-district of Fort (now Bombay), containing by admeasurement 122-5-9 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No. 416, and under new No. 5545, and bounded on the east by the property of Hariianjee Shewjee, on the west by the said Gola Lane, on the north by the property of Hormusjee Meheta, and on the south by the Augiary of Muncherjee Cursetjee.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Mansuklal and Damodar, Solicitors to the mortgagee or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 18th January, 1888.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DADUR, NEAR THE G. I. P. RAILWAY STATION.

On SATURDAY, the 21st January, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises.

All that place of ground, containing by admeasurement 1,672 square yards, or thereabouts, together with the pucca-built upper-storeyed bungalow with outhouses standing thereon, situate on the Dadur Road, without the Fort of Bombay, which said piece of land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 484, new No. 12,487, and survey No. 3-2,007, and the said bungalow is assessed under No. 163, and bounded on the east by the Dadur Road, on the West by the G. I. P. Railway Dadur Station, on the North by the property of Hajee John Mahomed Latiff, and on the South by the property of Babboy Tyabally. The annual ground rent is seven annas and one pie only.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 21st inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Laurence De Lima Street, Mazagon, (Mr. Narrelwall's bungalow), the valuable and handsome French-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, a Singer's hand-sewing machine, table ornaments and works of art, flower vases, table and hanging lamps, pictures, &c., the property of R. JOHNSTONE, Esq.

Full particulars will be given in TO-MORROW'S paper, and the property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

On account and at the risk and responsibility of the first purchaser, Vullubdass Hunsraj.

S E ID	979—1 case	150 pieces,	T red sarries	6 yds,	36 in
	980—1 ,,	125 ,,	green ,,	9 ,,	44 ,,
	1001-2—2 ,, each	125 ,,	,, ,,	8 ,,	44 ,,
	1003-100—2 ,,	125 ,,	,, ,,	9 ,,	44 ,,
	1007-1009—3 ,,	125 ,,	,, ,,	8 ,,	44 ,,
	10.2—1 ,,	125 ,,	,, ,,	9 ,,	44 ,,
	1014-17—4 ,, each	125 ,,	,, ,,	8 ,,	44 ,,

HANDSOME NEW ENGLISH-BUILT CARRIAGES AND HORSES FOR SALE.

On MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at their rooms—

1 open buggy, painted green, trimmed with green cloth, complete with lamps.

1 cee spring buggy, with hood painted and lined blue patent axles and lamps complete.

1 Albany phaeton, painted green, trimmed with cloth, seats can be changed to carry 4 or 6 persons, lamps, silver mounting, &c., complete.

1 Albert Park phaeton, on eliptic springs, self-driving, painted blue, lined with blue morocco, silver mountings, complete with pole bar and shafts.

1 cee and under spring victoria, painted brown and yellow, trimmed with morocco, brass mountings, handsome lamps complete, the finest in Bombay.

1 capital victoria, on eliptic springs, painted and lined green, complete with lamps, pole and bar and three leading bars, a splendid carriage.

1 London dog-cart, painted and lined blue, with patent mail axles, lamps, &c., and bay waler, gelding, 15 hands high and very strong, to ride and drive.

1 elegant polo cart, varnished wood, with lamps, and dark bay C. B. mare, very fast, and a fine saddle horse and capital jumper.

The above carriages are now on view at a godown in Green Street near the offices of the Bank of Bombay.

SALE OF HANDSOME CARRIAGES.

On TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Carriage Show Rooms of Mr. Sorabjee Nowrojee, behind Scott and Co.'s stables, at Girgaum, the undermentioned carriages, viz.:—

1 handsome landau by Morgan and Co., of Long Acre.
1 handsome light buggy by Silk and Sons.
1 light dog-cart.
1 handsome light landau by Kesterton.
1 do. do.
1 Madras built door shigram by Simpson.
1 handsome English-built mail phaeton, with sliding and folding steps.

The above carriages are now on view.

SALE OF Valuable Landed Property, consisting of a four-storeyed dwelling-house and 8 shops, in Cawasjee Patell Street and Todd Street, within the Fort.

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of Messrs. Rustomjee Bapoojee Oomrigur and Jamsetjee Bapoojee Oomrigur, Executors of the will of the late Bapoojee Edulje Oomrigur, the undermentioned valuable landed property, viz:—

All that piece of Government land or ground, together with the four-storeyed dwelling house and 8 shops and two wells, built and standing thereon, situate on the east side of Cowasjee Patell Street, and on the north side of Todd Street, in the sub-district of Fort, within the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 16 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of land revenue under new No. 5,254 and new Survey No. 9018, and which said house and shops are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward Nos. 1448 and 1706, Street Nos. 47, 49. 1 and 3, Cawasjee Patell Street, and Nos. 50, 52, 54, 56, 58 and 60 Gogga Street, and bounded on the East by the sweeper's passage, and beyond that by the house of Nowrojee Ardeseer Davur, on the West by the said Cowasjee Patell Street, on the North by the house of Sorabjee Pestonjee Sutiff, and on the South by the said Todd Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Pestonjee and Rustim, solicitors, for vendors or to the undersigned.

THE BOMBAY LAND AND BUILDING COMPANY, Limited.

Important sale of part of the Pali Park Estate, near Bandora, consisting of well-built and prettily-situated bungalows and of highly desirable building sites.

Part payment of purchase money can be deferred, if desired, upon building society principles so as to enable a small capitalist to become his own landlord.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, have been favoured by the directors of the above Company with instructions to offer to public competition on the ground on SATURDAY, the 28th day of January, 1888, at 3 o'clock p.m., precisely.

Five bungalows and compounds and six building lots.

All situate on Pali Hill, the most beautiful spot, near Bombay. There is a good road from Bandora Station, and Vehar water is about to be brought to the Hill.

The Auctioneers would draw particular attention to this sale as being the first house and land sale which has been held in the suburbs of Bombay upon such favourable terms.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from Messrs. Chalk, Walker and Smetham, Solicitors, Bombay, and from the Auctioneers.

VALUABLE LIBRARY OF LAW BOOKS FOR SALE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction at their rooms on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of February, at 2-30 p.m.

The valuable library consisting of several hundred volumes of law books, the property of A. Tyrrell Leith, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

Catalogues will be published and the library will be on view a week before sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 18th January, 1888.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The Bombay Gazette Daily
,, ,, ,, Overland Summary.
,, ,, ,, Weekly Budget,
,, ,, ,, Bi-weekly
The Indian Travellers' Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay
And for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

SALES BY AUCTION

BENNETT AND COMPANY
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PLANTS AT WINTER ROAD, MALABAR HILL.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 7 a.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, a large collection of valuable plants, consisting of ferns, orchids, crotons, standard and other roses, palm, &c., the property of L. R. W. FORREST, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the plants on view.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Norman Villa," Mazagon, opposite the Hamilton Hotel, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate ebony wood grand square piano by Richard Lipp (very little used), handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich Brussels carpets, Hink's patent table and hanging kerosine lamps a choice collection of flower pots, consisting of Poona roses of all kinds, sweet briar, ferns, crotons, &c., the property of ALEXANDER MENESSE, Esq.

The property is now on view.

On MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Upper Colaba, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany grand-square pianoforte by Richard Lipp and Soehne, specially made for Indian climate, very handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oil-paintings in gilt frame, handsome Hink's patent duplex table and hanging kerosine lamps, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, a handsome strong nearly new victoria, in very good order, one handsome strong-built four-seated open carriage, in very good order, one first-rate cow with calf, giving nine seers of milk daily, one she-goat, giving three seers of milk daily, one English-made lady's saddle by "Peat," sets of single and double harness, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of E. J. SIMKINSON.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY.

MESSRS. BENNETT and Co. have been favoured with instructions from HORMUSJI N. VAKEEL, Esq., Solicitor (leaving Bombay), to sell by Public Auction at his residence, "Village View," at the bottom of Dongersey Road, Malabar Hill, at 1-30 p.m., on SATURDAY, the 21st, and TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, the 24th, 25th, 26th, and 28th instant, the whole of his superb household furniture and effects, including a large valuable library. The furniture, with few exceptions, was designed and executed to order by Mr. Wimbridge, and consists of complete suite for drawing-room, boudoir, library, and bed-room of the best make and workmanship, covered in the latest Art fabrics of the finest quality. The billiard-table and fittings including a telescope chandelier of six kerosine storm and punkha proof, Hink's duplex patent lamps, and mahogany combination cabinet, made to special order, are by John Roberts and Co., and used for two months only. The dining-room furniture is partly by Wimbridge, partly by John Roberts and Co., and partly by Jamshedjee Nowrojee, and consists of handsome sideboard in choice wood, dinner-wagons, large telescopic dining-table to seat sixteen persons, chairs, &c., &c., to match, superb electro-platedware of exquisite design (specially ordered from Europe, a great portion of which has been only recently unpacked, and in many instances never used), consisting of epergnes, centre-pieces, &c., &c. Very handsome porcelain dinner and dessert services of the finest quality, hand painted. Numerous table and cabinet ornaments in fine Satsuma, Kanga Doultan, Limoges, Dresden and crown Derby ware. Very rich fine quality Brussels, Wilton, Persian, Warangal and other carpets, a first-rate rich-toned cottage piano, specially ordered from Europe and made for the Indian climate. A few choice oleographs and other pictures, Valuable clocks in bronze, very handsome glass gilt bronzed table, hanging and wall lamps by Ostler & Co., and other well-known makers. A strong English-built mail-phaeton by "Lewis of Salisbury." This auction is *bona fide*, and the property is on view.

THE LIBRARY

Will be sold on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m. It contains hundreds of volumes of valuable Standard Works, in all classics of Literature, comprising History, Biography, Travel, Poetry, Science, and Fiction by the best standard authors. The Classics, works of reference and general works of English Literature. Some scarce and out of print, especially rich in HISTORY, many of the best LIBRARY EDITIONS in HANDSOME LEATHER BINDINGS.

Catalogues are ready, and the property is now on view.

BONA-FIDE.

On MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Free Lands," (are), adjoining Elphinstone College, opposite the Victoria Gardens, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, platedware, glass and crockeryware, a sweet-toned rosewood grand square pianoforte by Richard Lipp, in first-rate order, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, a handsome English-built, single-seated office brougham, in very good order, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c. &c. the property of Professor J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong English-built glass fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.

1 handsome strong-built mail-phaeton.

1 powerful grey Arab horse, 14-2, goes in saddle and harness.

AUCTION SALE OF A BUNGALOW AT MATHERAN, KNOWN AS THE "CHOWK HOTEL."

On WEDNESDAY, the 1st proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

The bungalow with out-houses, known as "Chowk Hotel," situated at Matheran containing by admeasurement 5 acres and 26 goontas. The bungalow has a very large accommodation and commands an excellent view.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 18th January, 1888.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.
Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO.,
PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

HAVE received a Consignment of very best Ivory-Handled Sheffield Cutlery, with through Tang. These have been made specially to our order by one of the best Manufacturers and are offered at exceptionally low prices.

18, Marine Street, Bombay.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."
is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

AGENTS WANTED.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES
ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY.

AUTHORISED
BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,
With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list, with number of Stand, &c.
Complete and easy referen
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.
Price, Annas 4.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JAN 17.

REUTER'S quotation of 102½ for Consols received this morning shows a drop of ⅜ per cent., due probably to political uneasiness, though Rentes in Paris were unchanged at 107½. Silver was ⅛d. higher, having gone back to last Thursday's price of 44 7-16d. per oz. Rupee Securities had also advanced ¼ per cent. in both denominations, at £69⅞ and £74⅜, respectively. Indian Sterling Loan remained steady at 104⅞.

There appears to have been a collapse in Copper, the rates wired from London last evening showing at £80 for Wallaroo, and £84 for Braziers, a decline of £4 and £6 per ton, respectively, while the quotations are called nominal. There was also a fall of ¼ in Braziers' Yellow Metal.

With the exception of a correction regarding last week's Imports of Linseed, which were 17,000 quarters (not 8,000, as originally wired), we have no fresh news from Mincing Lane. The market for East Indian Wheat was also without further movement. The Goat Skins Sales opened in London yesterday with 1,050,000 Skins offered and a good demand. Of Sheep Skins 710,000 will be put forward at these sales.

The Liverpool Cotton Market, which opened steady yesterday morning, closed firm, the total sales, at 12,000 bales, inclusive of 800 bales Surats, having exceeded the morning's estimate by 2,000 bales. Mid-Uplands regained the 1-16d. which they lost on Saturday, and were again quoted at 5⅝d. per lb.; but in other spot prices there was no change. In American Arrivals there was an advance of 1-16d. in February-March and March-April deliveries, and of 5-64d. in all other positions. The Manchester market had been firm again at previous rates. This morning the Liverpool market opened firm; probable sales, 10,000 bales; Imports, 44,000 bales.

10½ cents was still the quotation for spot Cotton in New York yesterday; but May Futures were 12 points higher, at 10·83 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports yesterday were 31,000 bales, making the figures for the three years now compared as follows:—

	1888	1887	1886
Monday's Receipts	31,000	35,000	22,000
Two days' do.	42,000	54,000	41,000
Since 1st Sept...	7,74,310,000	4,100,000	3,884,000

Owing to the attitude generally assumed by dealers since the opening of the new season, our market has shown itself more sensitive to advices tending to a rise than the reverse, and accordingly the news to hand by wire this morning has caused prices to advance generally Rs. 2 per candy in a firm market. A considerable business is reported, principally in ready new Cotton, comprising some 700 bales of Bengal, at Rs. 170-7; 400 bales of Pachora, at Rs. 198; and a few hundred bales each of Jalgaum, Nuggur, and Dhulia, at Rs 208, Rs. 202, and Rs. 186-93, respectively. Some contracts in "Good" Bhownuggur for April delivery are reported at Rs. 198, and "Fully Good," at Rs. 207; and there have been native buyers of Bengal forward at current rates. The Cotton Trade Association's quotations for leading growths are as follows:—

	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengal	178-9	169	163-4	Ready.
Do.	178	168-9	162-3	Feb.-Mar.
Khangaum...	...	220	214	Ready.
Do.	...	217	211	Feb.-Mar.
Julgaum ...	...	205	198-9	January.
Barsee	...	221	215	Ready.
Do.	...	218	212	Feb.-Mar.
Bhownuggur	...	206	198-9	April.
Do.	...	205	197-8	May.
Broach	240	...	233-4	March.
Dharwar ...	...	...	205-6	May.

WHEAT.—The only business to speak of reported is in Delhi No. 1 of the new crop, which has been contracted for amongst dealers at Rs. 4-6-0 per cwt., and is now quoted at half an anna higher. Pessy Fine and No. 1 are quoted at Rs. 4-7-0 and Rs. 4-6-0, respectively, and Red Delhi, at Rs. 4-2 0, all for April-May delivery.

SEEDS.—We have nothing new to report regarding any description; and the market may be called quiet and unchanged all round.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	6,761	bales.
Wheat	26,646	cwt.
Linseed	8,189	,,
Rapeseed............................	547	,,
Gingelly.............................	15,004	,,
Poppyseed..........................	545	,,
Groundnuts	10,012	,,

FREIGHTS have been firmer to-day there being rather more Cotton offering for shipment; but business in Seeds and Wheat is checked by the higher rates which are now asked. We quote for ready cargo as follows:—

	Cotton.	Seeds & Whea
Liverpool..................	17s. 6d.	16s. 3d.
London.....................	18s. 6d.	17s. 6d.
Havre	18s. 9d.	18s. 9d.
Antwerp	18s. 9d.	17s. 6d.
Marseilles	18s. 9d.	17s. 6d.
Genoa	18s. 9d.	17s. 6d.
Trieste and Venice ...	27s. 6d.	at Ex. 2s.

EXCHANGE opened firm in tone this morning, and both Bank Bills and Telegraphic Transfers were quoted 1-32d. higher; Credits, however, remained at 1s. 5 7-32d. for ready business and 1-32d. higher for future delivery, and the market closed quiet, with quotations the same all round as they were yesterday evening, say:—

Bank Bills on demand.........		1s. 5 1-32d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic ...	1s. 5d.	,,
Do.	3 months' sight..	1s. 5 3-32d.	,,
Credits	do. ...	1s. 5 7-32d.	,,
Francs	do. ...	1·81½d.	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened steady at 98½ to 9-16 for Fours for cash; but the market became weaker as the day advanced, and we close at 98⅜ for ready business, 98½ for February, and 97⅞ for the March account. 4½ per cents. were advanced to 104⅞ in the morning, but close at the old rate of 104½, nominal.

SHARES.—A fair business has been passing to-day, chiefly in Press and Mill Scrip. In the former an advance has generally been established; in the latter rates have been somewhat irregular, but the shares of favourite concerns have mostly advanced in value. Empress, Jevraz Balloo, Luckmidas Khimji, New Great Eastern, Queen, Ripon, and Swadeshi, are all Rs. 5 higher. On the other hand, there has been a decline of Rs. 15 in Central India; and of Rs. 5 in Alliance, and Coorla. Dhollerah P. and G. shares are Rs. 7 higher; and Mofussil and New Berar Press have advanced Rs. 2½. Bombay-Burma are Rs. 25 up for the first issue, and Rs. 5 for the second. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 2½ higher.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	14 pct.	805
Bank of Bengal	12,000	500	all	10 do.	890
Bank of Madras......	16,000	500	all	14 do.	710
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank............	10,000	£	£	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. H. Corporation	60,000	100	all	17½ do.	245
National Bank of India..............	37,330	$125 / 250		5 pct.	123

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 54	1,350
Albert Ginning Co. ..	100	500	500	Rs.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	850
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 30	240
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	250
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	200	200	Rs. 16	110xd
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	125	125	Rs. 15	132½
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	645
Dhollera P. & G. Co..	0	300	300	12	82
East India Press Co. .	0	,000	1,000	Rs. 130	1,260
English Press & Mfg. Co., Ld............	400	250	...	..	275
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 60	1,275
French Press Co.	200	600	500	Rs. 80	600
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	345
Manmar Manfg. Co ..	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	207½
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 5	95
Mofussil Co.	8,125	400	400	Rs. 0	420
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 60	525
New Indian Press....	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	90
Prince of W. Press ...	800	500	100	Rs. 3	205x
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	800	500	Rs. (0	440xd
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 7	
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1,300
Sassoon Press Co.	200	500	500	20	60
Volkart Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	Rs.	580

NOW READY.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY.
FOR
1888.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1888 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the immense progress made by the city in recent years.

The new buildings, which have added in the course of the year just closed over sixteen lakhs to the value of the property on the books of the Municipal Corporation for assessment purposes, are in themselves striking evidence of the continuous growth of Bombay.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide now gives for the first time a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

LAFRENAIS—REGNAUD—On Monday, 16th instant, at the Church of Our Lady of Rosary, Mazagon, by the Rev. D. F. Pereira, Annie Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. J. L. LaFrenais, late Accountant, B. E. S. Press, Byculla, to Edouard Jules Regnaud, second son of late Mr. Jules Regnaud. Mauritius papers please copy.

DEATH.

MICHAEL—January 17, at Bellasis Road, Byculla, Mrs. C. Michael, relict of the late L. J. Michael, Esq., of Bombay, aged 82 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BARRON—January 13, at Aligarh, the wife of A. H. Barron, of a son.

NICHOLSON—January 14, at Sitapore, Oudh, the wife of Kenneth McAlpine Nicholson, J.P., of a son.

THOMPSON—December 29, at Meerut, the wife of Lieutenant D. M. Thompson, Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

MURPHY—ROBINSON—January 11, at Benares, by the Rev. Father Correya, Edward Murphy, Assistant Apothecary, to Delphine Robinson.

DEATH.

BELLI-BIVAR—January 12, at Lucknow, H. S. Belli-Bivar, Lieutenant, Bengal Staff Corps, attached XIth Bengal Lancers, aged 25 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

WELL WISHER.—Why not write specifically, giving facts and name?

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1888.

THE Bombay Administration Report, like much else that has the stamp of Government, would be more likely to be appreciated if it came a little earlier, for it is not easy to find in January 1888 the note of actuality in a record that ends nearly ten months before. It is both too late and too soon to read of how Bombay kept the Jubilee, for all that is too old for news and too fresh for history. For all that, we may agree with the reporter that the loyalty shown on this occasion, and during the receptions of the Governor and the Commander-in-Chief during their tours in the Presidency, is worthy of the most public acknowledgment. The Jubilee, after all, was the event of the year; it has left its mark upon many pages in this report, for there is scarcely a State large enough for its name to be entered in the record which did not celebrate the auspicious occasion either by the transient rejoicings of a day, or by some enduring and beneficent monument. The report opens as usual with chapters relating to the condition of the native States, and nothing is more conspicuous here than the tokens which are afforded of the increased impression which the Paramount Power is making upon the spirit and the methods of native administration. We do not point to the numerous instances in which rajahs and chiefs were induced to part with their treasure for the benefit of the far off and to most of them nebulous project of an Imperial Institute. We should have thought, indeed, that the chiefs of so backward a province as Rewa Kantha still is might have been advised of a better way to dispose of a few thousand rupees. But when, in compliance with suggestions from British officers, the chiefs of that province, of Mahi Kantha, of Kathiawar, and of the South Mahratta country, abolished transit duties through their States, a really good work was completed, much against local traditions no doubt in such cases, but much for the advancement of local interests. So, too, with the Mahi Kantha chief who was induced to forego the proceeds of a wood tax, to deposit them with a local banker, and to create with them a fund exclusively to be employed upon the roads of his State. This will recall the large and enduring work which was set afoot in Kathiawar where, until the British authorities had induced the local chiefs to form a common road fund, the communications in that province were such as could only be found in the most lawless of lands. It is still true that in large portions of the territory under our political influence the conditions of society and of Government have been rather modified than transformed. Dacoities and crimes of violence are still common in the States in the northern parts of the Presidency. In Mahi Kantha the Bhil, although earnest missionaries are trying to subject him to the humanizing discipline of the school, still shows marks by which, in the words of the famous legend, "You may know him." His hand is seen in a sanguinary incident in the Idar State. The Maharajah's police had turned out to arrest a gang accused of dacoity with murder. The Bhils, we are told, turned out *en masse*, attacked the police, overpowered them and drove them away, killing two policemen and wounding ten, and releasing two prisoners. Then they abandoned their village, and crossed the frontier into Mewar, three hundred people thus expatriating themselves in vindicating the sacred right of robbery, murder, and violence. By this, surely, we may know the Bhil.

But it is still impossible to mention dacoity without recalling Kathiawar. Within the last few days the mail cart has been attacked and looted on the highway between Vankaneer and Rajkot, not far from where Dr. Anderson was wounded and robbed of his valuables at this time last year. A couple of months since an outrage more serious than either of these was committed in a Gondal village, the depredators being in part the remnants of a gang of Sindhis who had escaped from Gondal gaol more than a year before, and whose immunity from capture was scarcely more disappointing than discreditable to the authorities concerned. It almost seems as though in Central Kathiawar the work that Major Humfrey has done in the south-west for the Junagadh Durbar would have to be seriously taken in hand. Junagadh has happily been freed from the incubus of the Mekrani outlawry, and the Durbar has done a politic thing in asking the Bombay Government to continue the loan of Major Humfrey's services for the reorganization of the State police. The Political Agency have perhaps rather over-estimated the responsibility of some of the Durbars for the lawlessness that continues to prevail in certain parts of the province. In a territory cut up into nearly two hundred States, and into almost as many jurisdictions, the facilities for the escape of criminals must necessarily be great, and the only real safeguard is to be found in an increase of the means of common action against the lawless classes. At present, so far as is known, the political authorities have not got beyond the conception of sending round to the various Durbars a solemn reminder of their duty to cut the claws of dacoits, couching the reminder in as strong terms when sending it into the Gohilvad Prant, where there are next to none, and where the record of the leading States is particularly clean, as when sending it to the States of the Halar Prant, where the notorious outlaw Mohar Sadhvani has been emulating the example of Kadar Bux and the Mekranis in the Sorath Prant. Here, however, we are going altogether outside the administration report. The most salient fact bearing on this subject which is therein contained is that last year there were twenty-one fewer dacoities than in 1885-6. Capture is difficult, and conviction still more so. Out of 888 persons concerned in these crimes only 257 were apprehended, and of these only 60 were convicted, so that in only eight per cent. of cases did the depredator get his deserts. If the political authorities think that this state of things is likely to be mended by admonishing the Kathiawar Dewans and Karbharies to look to their police they must be amongst the most sanguine of people. The writer of the administration report remarks that railway extension is doing much towards making the interior of the province more accessible, and hence more secure. This is so far true that the State of Bhownuggur, which has done more for railway extension than any other in Kathiawar, is now virtually free from dacoity. And unsatisfactory though the record seems as a whole, it must not be forgotten that it is of Kathiawar, after all, that the reporter is speaking, and that a much worse record would still show a marvellous improvement upon the society of which General Jacob wrote less than half a century ago that of civil or criminal law the people had no idea, and that in two of the leading States, where murder and outrage abounded, no capital punishment had been inflicted since 1812, the culprit in the case being a famishing man who in a time of famine had killed a cow.

The beneficent evolution that has brought the province in the memory of middle-aged men from a condition of lawlessness to the status of an organised and on the whole orderly society is one of the most noteworthy chapters in the history of British Rule in India. From the larger States, exercising full jurisdiction in accordance with a definite code and procedure, down through a gradation of powers and jurisdictions to the smallest jurisdictions of all, grouped for civil and legal administration in circles or Thanadars, the forces of law and order make themselves felt, neutralizing the abundant elements of conflict and discord which in the old days made Kathiawar a veritable Alsatia, and assuring to the people a prosperity which is scarcely exceeded in the most prosperous tracts of British India. Survivals like dacoity, serious though they are, do serve a historic purpose in reminding a generation somewhat impatient in its expectations that the face of a society is not to be changed in a day. A curious reminder of this is to be found in an entry in the Mahi Kantha report, wherein we read that "there were 2,119 Marwari Rajputs under the surveillance of the infanticide establishment." The reference, which tells us too that "Rs 20 only were expended in assisting a poor Rajput to get his daughter married," seems to narrow the broad gulf that separates us from the days when British officers were as earnestly engaged in devising means for the suppression of infanticide as they now are in urging the native States to grapple a little more resolutely with dacoits. Infanticide has vanished from Kathiawar, but there, as amongst most populations with a large Rajput admixture, it was once a prevailing vice, and it had scarcely been suppressed at the beginning of the present reign. When we read on the one hand of native States spending their substance in railway extension, or in colleges educating up to the B.A. standard, and on the other of States on whose highways the Queen's mails are rifled and her officers mutilated, or who, like one in the Rewa Kantha Agency, collect their land revenue in the primitive form of a plough tax, or, like some of the Mahi Kantha States, can still find work for an infanticide establishment, we are confronted with startling differences in the stages of development which these various societies have attained. As a collection of object lessons in sociology nothing could be more interesting than the native States politically subject to the Government of Bombay.

AFTER the first two depressing articles on the British Army which Sir Charles Dilke contributed to the general stock of pessimism it is a relief to find him admitting in the course of the third article now published in the *Fortnightly Review* that in India at all events present circumstances are altogether in our favour. The reader finds the same solace from a reprieve of this kind at the hands of the ex-member for Chelsea, as a prisoner in the dock would experience at a favourable reception on the part of a hanging Judge of the despairing prayer expressed in the words "A long day, my Lord!" While all the circumstances are in our favour we may take stock of the situation, and see what we have to do to keep ourselves on good terms with fortune. He tells us that the railways in Russia and Central Asia are not yet complete, while that of Siberia, which he speaks of as if already begun, is as yet only a gigantic project, which will take seven or eight years and three hundred millions of roubles to carry out. In addition to this state of unpreparedness Russia is occupied in Europe with the Continental Powers, which are thwarting her, and even according to the *Invalide Russe* threatening to invade her territory, which the Austrian journals are already dismembering in anticipation of overwhelming victories. No account is taken of Nihilism or her internal troubles which must hamper the Russian Government. The closing of all the universities of the Empire is a measure which would scarcely have been resorted to had the Government of the Czar been as firmly established in the affection of the intelligent classes of Russia as the Hohenzollerns are in the hearts of the German students who lead the Kaisar's troops in war. We might add considerably to the list of the items which must give Russia matter for reflection before committing herself to a war directed against a now well nigh impregnable frontier, separated from her own outposts by some six hundred miles of the most difficult country in Asia. But we have said enough to supplement considerably the reasons which satisfy even Sir Charles Dilke that we have time to put our military house in order, provided we do not waste it. The chief interest of this third article on modern armies will be found by Indian readers in the passages in which the writer deals incidentally with the problem of Indian defence. Sir Charles evidently does not share Sir Frederick Robert's objection to "a local separate army for India"—a title which is thought to frighten our Commander-in-Chief, though he speaks of "our home army" and "our foreign army," and admits that in a pecuniary point of view a separate local army would be better for India. Viewed in its relation to the question of reserves, which it is impossible to keep in readiness in India for immediate mobilisation when war breaks out, it may be doubted whether the necessities of the case will not compel the military authorities to fall back upon the expedient of a local army, as the only means of giving the numerical force required without barthening the finances with a charge heavy beyond endurance. But this is a wide question which will be much debated before the final answer is found.

ONE of the English Railway journals, apparently without giving much thought to the matter, has given no quarter to a proposal elaborated by Sir Juland Danvers before the Statistical Society for the improvement of railway statistics in England. Sir Juland Danvers naturally looked at the subject from the Indian point of view. Indian railway statistics, it is well known, are with perhaps one or two exceptions the most complete in the world. Whether they might not with advantage be curtailed is a question upon which opinions differ, but the whole of the extra labour that is expended in preparing them cannot be waste labour, and it is believed that there are points of some practical importance upon which the Indian statistics are perceptibly more informing than the English. Objectors to Sir Juland Danver's proposals might have done worse than turn to Mr. Jeans's recent work on "Railway Problems," where they would have found repeated confessions of the inadequacy of statistical information on important features in railway working. From deficiencies of this kind arise conflicts of opinion on subject of such essential importance as the relative cost of working first class and second class traffic or the due apportionment of service charges to goods and passenger traffic. To say that the fullest information in the world will not prevent extravagant or injudicious expenditure is beside the mark. The immediate purpose of statistics is enlightenment, neither railways nor Government departments having yet discovered that uncertainty as to the facts of their work was an aid to either economy or efficiency of administration. When Sir Juland Danvers asserted that he had found by experience in the working of Indian railways that the information he now recommended the English railways to acquire had served most useful economic and administrative purposes he said all that need be said in anticipation of the objection that fulness of statistical information does not necessarily lead to economy. He might have gone further, and said that the absence of it almost necessarily led to mismanagement and wastefulness.

AT the Convocation last evening the Hon. Mr. West, as Vice-Chancellor, presided and gave what was his valedictory address, as he considers that his new duties will be incompatible with the position he has hitherto filled with so much advantage to the University. In the course of a comprehensive and able address the learned Vice-Chancellor dwelt upon many subjects of special interest, and the first to which he alluded in very graceful and complimentary terms was his reception that evening of the first lady bachelor of arts who has earned that distinction at the hands of the Bombay University. Another matter of congratulation was the fact that the Mussulman community, which was supposed until recently to be incapable of competing intellectually with Hindus, this year has had the honour of being represented in the first position by one of its own body, who distanced 700 competitors and headed the list of matriculated students. The Vice-Chancellor in the course of his remarks dealt with the important subject of moral training in schools and colleges which has recently formed the subject of a Resolution of the Government of India. Technical education in its relation to University studies was also discussed, and the Vice-Chancellor paid a deserved tribute to the conspicuous munificence with which Sir Dinshaw Petit had given the means of placing upon a satisfactory basis the Victoria Institute and the Ripon Textile Institute associated with it.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, Acting Chief Justice, presides at the first Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which commences on the 2nd prox.

THE examination of candidates for the office of Advocate of the High Court commenced at the court yesterday. There was only one candidate, Mr. Jameetram, son of the Hon. Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas. The examiners are the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott, the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons, and the Hon. Mr. Latham, Advocate-General.

THE Stamp Department had an unexpected windfall last year Rs. 83,095 having been realised from the sale of Court Fee Stamps for taking probate of the will of the late Mr. Kessowji Jadowji.

IT is understood that a trial is to be made of a system whereby convict labour may be utilized in the making up of military clothing.

GOVERNMENT have directed that the countersignature of medical certificates should be made by the Surgeon-General himself, even when he is on tour, and not by his Secretary.

MR. FITZGERALD having taken an extension of leave, Mr. L. W. King, now Political Officer with the Maharajah of Mysore on tour, will succeed Mr. F. L. Petre as First Assistant in the Central India Agency.

A MADURA correspondent gives an account of a charge made against some of the police in that district, by a prisoner when on trial at the Madura Sessions. The prisoner stated that he had made certain confessional statements, under pressure of torture at the hands of the police, and exhibited to the jury a scar stating that it had been made by a constable who had branded him. The matter is being inquired into.

MR. H. E. M. JAMES, C.S., will rejoin his permanent appointment of Deputy Director-General of the Post Office, on the 31st of this month. Mr. P. Sheridan, who has officiated for the past four years, reverting to his substantive post as Inspector-General of the Railway Mail Service.

THE Calcutta High Court have already fixed their vacation for next autumn. It will be from the 10th September to the 17th November. There will be some changes in the Court during the year, as Mr. Prinsep takes furlough at the end of March, while another Civilian Judge contemplates retiring altogether.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CZAR'S HOPES FOR THE NEW YEAR.

ST. PETERSBURG, JAN. 16.

His Majesty the Czar, when receiving to-day a deputation bringing the congratulations of the City of Moscow, said he firmly hopes the New Year will be one of peace and prosperity.

THE CHANCES OF AN *ENTENTE*.

BERLIN, JAN. 17.

It is generally believed in political circles here that the efforts being made by M. Flourens to bring about an *entente* between France, Russia, and England, will most certainly end in failure.

THE POPE AND THE IRISH CLERGY.

ROME, JAN. 16.

His Holiness the Pope, receiving the Irish clergy to-day, exhorted them to use their influence with their charges towards the restoration of quiet, to inculcate a respect for the law, and to prevail on them to abstain from acts of violence.

GERMANY AND THE SOCIALISTS.

BERLIN, JAN. 16.

An Anti-Socialistic Bill has been introduced into the Reichsratt.

The Bill provides for the expatriation with deprivation of theirs right as German citizens of all Socialists with the view to prevent the spread of their doctrines.

HEALTH OF THE CROWN PRINCE.

SAN REMO, JAN. 16.

The Crown Prince is suffering from a slight cold, and is keeping to the house for the present.

TRIAL OF TRAFALGAR SQUARE RIOTERS.

LONDON, JAN. 17.

The trial has commenced of Mr. Cunninghame Graham and Mr. Burns, who were arrested for being concerned in the riots in Trafalgar Square, on Sunday, 13th November.

THE CURRENCY COMMISSION.

LONDON, JAN. 17.

The Currency Commission has resumed its meetings.

Mr. D. M. Barbour defers his departure for India until after the drafting of the Report of the Commission has been completed.

This is expected to be ready in a few weeks.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JAN. 17.

The Italian mail steamer R. Rubattino, which left Bombay on the 10th instant, arrived in Aden yesterday at noon; and the s.s. Singapore, left Aden for Bombay on the 16th instant at 9 a. m.

DEPARTURE OF LORD AND LADY REAY FOR LUCKNOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 17.

Lord and Lady Reay and party spent yesterday at Benares in making various excursions, and left in the afternoon for Lucknow, where their Excellencies will be the guests of the Lieutenant-Governor.

THE BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

The Afghan Boundary Commission passed Maimana on the 6th instant, and should have reached Kham-i-Ab district by now. The health of the English party is reported good in spite of the severe cold.

VISIT OF THE AMIR TO JELLALABAD.

The Amir left Kabul for Jellalabad, where he has probably arrived by this time.

GEOLOGICAL EXPLORATIONS IN KABUL.

It is now definitely settled that Captain Griesbach goes to Kabul to institute geological explorations for the Amir.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JAN. 16.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Henzada, arrived here last evening from Bombay and Kurrachee.

PLYMOUTH, JAN. 16.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Khedive, arrived here this morning, two days before due date.

SUEZ, JAN. 16.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Pekin, arrived here from Bombay yesterday morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Murray, outward bound for Bombay, left here on the morning of the 14th instant.

ADEN, JAN. 17.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here last evening.

ZANZIBAR, JAN. 17.

His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar's s. s. Swordsman, left Zanzibar for Bombay on the 17th instant.

HONGKONG, JAN 17.

The Italian steamer Bisagno, left Hongkong for Bombay this afternoon.

KARACHI, JAN. 17.

Mails for the Persian Gulf except Gwadur, Jask and Muscat, close at 10-30 a. m. on the 19th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 16.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4¼

The Manchester market has been firm.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	69¾
4½ per cent. do.	74¾
3 per cent. Consols for account	102½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	104½
4½ per cent. French Rentes	107½
Bar Silver	44 7-16

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JANUARY 17.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

DARWIN, Jan. 16.—The direct route to Sydney interrupted. Work is expected shortly.

WHAT is known in Lucknow as the Ticket Collectors' case was brought to a conclusion last week after a trial of some ten days. The case, according to the prosecution, disclosed that the two accused native employés of the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway Company, whose duty it was apparently both to issue and collect tickets, had by an arrangement between themselves issued and collected tickets between Lucknow and Fyzabad either forged or undated, by this means being able to appropriate the fares. The charge was one of criminal breach of trust. The assessors, one of whom was a vakil of the High Court, N.-W. P., were of opinion that the accused were not guilty, but the Additional Sessions Judge (Colonel Newbery) differing from them convicted both the accused and sentenced them each to two years' rigorous imprisonment, with fines.

GYMKHANA GOLF.

THE Wimbledon Cup and Gymkhana prize in connection therewith were played for on the dewy morning of the 12th inst., and attracted a bigger, better, and, we hope, keener number than we have seen for some time, and the pleasure of seeing so many out will encourage more to come, of course. But the absence of "scratch" men must be avoided. The play, owing to the wet grass and grit clinging to and impeding the ball, was not so good as usual, and the malee, like most of his kin, had flooded grass that did not want flooding, and carefully avoided those ragged, thirsty greens that did, which consequently killed many a promising round. From the returns sent in, Melvin, 41; Burn, 42; Merriman, 43; Oliver, 44; and Tod, 45 were first in the order named, and the former, being the holder of the Cup, therefore keeps it again for a twelve month. Burn and Tod tied for the Handicap, and in playing off Burn was rewarded for his disappointment in losing the Cup by just getting home in one stroke less than Tod.

We want to see fourteen or more again for the next meeting, to-morrow, when the first of a series of Handicaps for a Cup will be played. The Cup will be played for on the same terms as the "Forty-Twa" medals used to be, and the bigger the entries for each competition the bigger the prize at the end, when the winners of all the competitions will play off for the Cup.

AGRICULTURE IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You are justified in asserting in your editorial capacity that the majority of Europeans in India are, during these degenerate times, labouring under the unfortunate idea that the native method of cultivating and sowing land by application of time-honored, primitive and indigenous implements is contemptible, and you will no doubt generously admit that it would-be scientific English experts have not, since the advent of British rule, manifested the commendable ability of teaching the despised, ignorant, and poverty-stricken ryot how to increase the produce of the soil with a reasonable outlay of money, and to extricate himself from a paralysing debt that hangs like a heavy millstone round his miserable neck. Official experiments have certainly been made with the good intention of ameliorating his wretched condition, and it is saddening to think that there is, notwithstanding, a marked increase of pitiable misfortune. I have, it is true, read much current, edifying, and instructive literature in public journals and in the elaborate writings of good Sir William Wedderburn respecting Ramji bin Rowji, but I must honestly confess that I know very little about his ability to increase the productiveness of his insignificant estate. I have, however, had the gratification of cultivating the unenviable acquaintance of several uneducated but skilful Patidars amongst whom I discovered Ramdass, of Motera, a village in the Duskroe Purgunnah of this important collectorate, who has recently contrived with an outlay of some three or four hundred rupees to raise on his unnoticed but well-ploughed and well-manured occupancy, consisting of about 2½ acres of land, a splendid little crop of sugar-cane yielding Rs. 1,300. There is no exaggeration in this simple assertion, and this good result was produced by irrigation and under favourable circumstances, and by strict obedience to the unerring laws of nature. We cannot, therefore, be surprised at Ramji bin Rowji's contempt for the "scientific theories of Cirencester." You have, indeed, conferred a great favour on the agricultural community of Guzerat by giving prominence, in your valuable paper of the 19th December, to the views of Mr. Robert Wallace, Professor of Agriculture and Rural Economy in the University of Edinburgh, who made a tour through India last year in the interests of agricultural research. This gentleman, in a lecture delivered in England and published in the *North British Agriculturist*, informed his highly-educated auditors that some of the best breeds of cattle, bred and reared of course by private enterprise, in the "fertile and almost Englishlike" province of Guzerat, are rapidly deteriorating in quality in consequence of the poverty and carelessness of ryots—that cattle in India supply all the motor power of the farm, and could not be replaced with even foreign stock within reasonable time, as might be done in England in the event of unexpected annihilation of livestock by rinderpest, or some other infectious plague peculiar to India. It is wonderful to think that large numbers of cattle do not fall victims annually to disease from polluted and unwholesome water which they are compelled, in the absence of clean water and village troughs, to drink during the hot season from shallow and undeepened tanks or talaos. The lecturer told his audience that the opening of railways in India has decreased the demand for cart-bullocks, vastly superior in symmetry and size to those that are generally used with the plough and at wells. I shall have something to say in a future communication on this important subject, and respecting his erroneous opinion as regards the unsuitableness in this country of the horse and steam-engine for agricultural purposes. You have directed the attention of our good Government to the necessity that exists for improving the breed of cattle, and have judiciously expressed the hope that "the note of warning" the Professor loudly "sounds on a matter of so great importance to the prosperity and well-being of the country will not be allowed to die away unheeded." Government and revenue officers, including the Director of Agriculture, are unhappily hopelessly overburdened with work, financial difficulties are in the way, and time is no active agency that it should perform anything whatever for the welfare of agriculture. I am apprehensive, therefore, that no action can or will be taken to improve matters. Several years ago, Mr. W. R. Robertson, Superintendent of Government Farms at Madras, travelled through different parts of India, and has left on official record the following unnoticed but well-timed observations respecting cattle. "I assert without any hesitation that there is no country in which the livestock of the farmer is in such wretched condition as in India. It is true that in a few favoured localities the stock is moderately good; but, taking the country as a whole, the quality and condition of the livestock is a disgrace to the age. There is, unfortunately, little or no attempt to improve matters." The inferiority of cattle belonging to impoverished cultivators in Guzerat attracted the attention of a late indefatigable Collector, Mr. H. A. Borradaile, a few years ago, and on his recommendation Government sanctioned the purchasing and distribution *gratis* of some splendid bulls. These animals were accordingly made over to villagers that could ill-afford to keep them, and the cows belonging to cultivators were ill-fed and undersized. The result was very unsatisfactory. A magnificent English cow, however, which I brought to Ahmedabad from Bombay, produced a heifer calf that was presented, when she attained a good size, to a native prince. It would be very easy for wealthy native agriculturists to get up an association and to organize a profitable breeding establishment with the view of assisting the local authorities in a very good work for the immediate benefit of their countrymen. There are many rich grass preserves in this collectorate that might be assigned on good terms for this purpose, and they could certainly be turned to very good account. Let us hope that the Director of Agriculture will hastily co-operate with commissioners and district officers to remedy matters. I need not remind these gentlemen that the wealth of the agricultural community will be considerably increased by good and powerful cattle. It is very satisfactory to know that Lord Reay told the Nariad Agricultural Association that he would like to see many such associations in existence. And that his friend, Mr. Robert Wallace, made praiseworthy efforts to impress on his Excellency's mind "the great responsibility which devolves on Government to leave nothing undone to improve the breed of cattle." The subject commends itself to the consideration of our esteemed Commissioner, N. D., Mr. G. F. Sheppard, and the Collector, Mr. G. B. Reid.—Yours, &c.

WILLIAM STRIP.

Camp, Ahmedabad, Jan. 13.

IT is announced that the young Raja of Jhind will be installed at Sangrur on the 2nd prox. by Colonel Gray, Commissioner of Delhi. The Jhind Principality was founded in A.D. 1763, and was recognized by the Emperor of Delhi in A.D. 1768. The ruling family are Sikhs of the Sidhu Jat tribe and descended from the Phal family. The Jhind State has always been most loyal to the British Government, and has received grants of land for valuable assistance in the Mahratta Campaign and in the Mutiny. The Jhind troops did good service at Delhi, the Rajah of the day being among the first to march against that city and the mutineers. In the Afghan Campaign of 1878-79 a contingent of Jhind troops operated with the British Force in the Kurram Valley, and, in subsequent military spectacles at Rawalpindi and Delhi, His Highness's troops have been brigaded with those of Her Majesty, eliciting commendation. The father of the lad, who is about to be installed to his kingdom, was present at Lord Lytton's Imperial Assemblage of 1st January, 1877, and received a banner with the armourial bearings of the State emblazoned thereon. The territory of Jhind is a little over 1,000 square miles with a population of some 300,000 souls. It is well administered.

MURRAY'S ZOOLOGY OF BELOOCHISTAN AND SOUTHERN AFGHANISTAN.

IT is evident that no presidency, province, or country need want the services of a naturalist biographer, if the author of this pamphlet has resided in or travelled through it. Having, during his connection with the Karachi Museum, worked out and written on the geology, botany and zoology of the Province of Sind, Mr. Murray next tours in a country hitherto unexplored in relation to its fauna and flora, and gives the result of his experiences and collections to the public.

Begun in the "Indian Annals and Magazine of Natural Science" conducted by him, this interesting paper is completed in its present form. It not only contains extensive notes on the mammals, birds, reptiles, fish and insects which inhabit the country, but in a preface of 30 closely printed pages gives a graphic account of the two countries, the total area of which is assumed at somewhere about 450,000 square miles. The physical geography of the two countries is fully treated of, and table-lands, valleys, terraces, rivers, and plains are as fully defined.

The object of the pamphlet is "to furnish an account of the zoology of the country and, necessarily, details of the route into it." While this has no doubt been done in detail, contrasts are made between the country in 1838, when the first division of the Bombay Army started from Banniancote and reached Kandahar in six months, and the present time with the railways and what will be possible a few years hence when the "Iron-way" to Kandahar is an accomplished fact. . . . "The time is not far distant," the author says, "when, as in the case of the Alps, tunnels shall be bored through the mountain bowels for the passage of the Iron horse and its precious loadings; but for the present we have to deal with these difficult routes as nature has left them." The author does not draw an exaggerated picture of the country when he says "In regard to the *picturesquenes* of the country as described by some they must have been original in their ideas. As to fertility it certainly produces first-rate crops of boulders of barren sandstones, conglomerates and limestone being the formation of the mountain or hill ranges, especially in the Bolan." The author has not been alone in his investigations. The aid of Lieutenant Henry Barnes, the late Lieutenant Dupnis of the 98th Regiment, Lieutenant E. G. Watson, Mr. Charles Hutchins and Captain F. Babington Peile, of the P. W. O. Grenadiers, was sought and the results have now been brought together. The route descriptions are full of valuable information to the civil as well as to the military officer *en route* to Kandahar or Quetta, and the happy and full description of the country from Quetta to the Zhob Valley by Captain Peile enhances the value of the pamphlet as a guide. The record of the number of animals inhabiting the country is of much importance to naturalists. A rare Afghan fox is described, also a new viper which has been named in honour of the discoverer, Captain Peile. The field notes on each species are as full as possible, and will no doubt be of interest to naturalists generally.

AFFAIRS AT ADEN.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us from Aden:—"The excellent article under the heading of 'Imperial Defence,' which appeared in your Overland Summary, of 9th December, was read here with great interest, and the only fault found with it by this community was that it was not strong enough in several points. It is no doubt, as your article observes, satisfactory to see the progress the defences of this important coaling-station are making, but to any independent observer, the question very naturally suggests itself, 'Is it advisable to spend such vast sums in making elaborate forts when quite sufficient security would be given by simpler means?' To successfully attack Aden when the fortifications are completed and the guns placed would require ironclads of the first class, while to defend them will take double the garrison now maintained here.

"The dredging project is still in suspense and will be so until the Port Trust is formed, which may be expected at any moment now, although attempts are still being made to burke the Trust and the Dredging. It is to be hoped they will be defeated. Plans are ready, so that it will not take long to put matters in train once the Trust has been constituted, and in two-and-a-half years at furthest there should be 25 ft. of water right up to Flint Island over a sufficient area to berth 10 or 12 of the largest steamers. There is a handsome reserve fund to start the work, and there will be no difficulty in obtaining any further funds required for the purpose. Undoubtedly there is great and growing dissatisfaction amongst the resident population, while those who own property in the Crater have lost all sense of security as to the value of their holdings, due to the interference, intermittent, though persistent, with the labouring population. The general dissatisfaction springs mainly from heavy dues levied in all sorts of ways for Municipal purposes, of which the application is unknown; while the impression is, thanks to the burden of the pet scheme of Shaik Othman on the Municipality, that it is practically bankrupt.

"The salt enterprise at Shaik Othman this year brings in Rs. 10,000 to the local revenue, and in a year or two this will be probably doubled. All the money is to be spent on improvements of a place no one wants to live at, while the enterprise in question is hampered by difficulty of access by water which the authorities decline even to assist in improving.

"Shaik Othman is utterly unsuited as a residential suburb of Aden, being too far away from their work for coolies engaged in ordinary daily labour, earning 5 or 6 annas per day. If the proposed tramway ever is made it can hardly be supposed that such people can afford even an anna daily for going to-and-fro. For coolies engaged on cargo and coaling steamers it is quite out of the question, they being liable to be called for work at any hour of the day or night.

"It is further most unhealthy, a bad malarious fever constantly existing there. It was this that killed the Hon'ble Keith-Falconer who went to live there for missionary purposes, while his wife and the doctor had a narrow escape. For some time past the deaths have been very numerous amongst the natives there, and several Europeans, who have gone to stay a little time, contracted the fever in a very bad form. Some few years ago one of the medicoes here was called upon to furnish a report on its sanitary aspect; but as he utterly condemned the place, it is stated never to have seen the light. Perhaps Government might call for it?

"The tram is not required, and if made is not likely to pay, while the Municipality cannot afford to guarantee it.

"The reply of Government to the local Chamber is simply delicious as a display of the art How not do it, which is so much thought of in certain circles. It is not intended to let the matter rest until some definite declaration is obtained. At present the local authorities are acting under orders of Government which when appealed to they know nothing of. It is the old game of the circumlocution office.

"No doubt it is reasonable enough and sounds very well to say 'the military considerations involved in the administration of the Aden Fortress are obvious, and are not likely to be depreciated by the representatives of commerce for whose protection they are upheld.' The contention of these representatives is, however, that if the policy of harassment is continued, there will be no commerce left to be protected, except the coal depots.

"Those in authority must not overlook the fact that the commerce of Aden is mainly due to its having hitherto been a free port in every sense of the word; but in a spot like this, which only acts as a centre of collection and distribution, it is not a robust plant, and is easily killed by rules and regulations conceived in a narrow military spirit.

"Besides the representations made by the Chamber a numerously signed petition was sent in to the Government through the Resident, but up to the present no reply has been received. It is anxiously looked for, and, it is to be hoped, will tend to allay the natural anxiety engendered by the action of the local authorities who, in the correspondence, intimated that any one residing in the Crater position after the completion of the tramway and the dredging of the navigable channel of approach to Shaik Othman, would do so at their own risk."

THE "LAY OF THE BELL" AT THE TOWN HALL.

THE Bombay Philharmonic Society gave its first concert at the Town Hall, last evening, when Romberg's cantata "The Lay of the Bell" was performed before a large audience. We hold over a notice of the concert, but take this opportunity of congratulating all who took part in it on the great success which they scored.

CAPTAIN SELBY AND THE HEALTH OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As you have done me the honour of noticing what I said at the Corporation Meeting regarding the Health Officer's report, and, in doing so, have unintentionally misunderstood my position, I must ask you to allow me to make a few remarks. I did object to the report of the Health Officer being sent to Government by the Corporation, and that for three reasons:—

1st.—Because the matters treated of did not seem to me to come within the scope of the duties of the Corporation.

2ndly.—Because I thought that if the Corporation addressed anybody it should be the Railway Companies and not Government.

3rdly.—Because I knew that one of the questions raised had been discussed again and again by every Railway Company and Administration in India, and the Health Officer's report stated no facts that were not already perfectly well known.

In dealing with the third reason, I did not give my own opinions, but attempted briefly to summarise the objections to the course proposed by the Health Officer. These I stated to be as follows:—

(*a*) The greater convenience and cleanliness of having latrines at stations.

(*b*) The very short *average* distance travelled by third class passengers.

(*c*) The difficulty that, it is said, has been practically found in keeping clean third class carriages fitted with latrines, of which, for instance, there are some on the G. I. P. Railway.

The last of these difficulties being due to:—

(i.) The class of people using third class carriages.

(ii.) Their enormous numbers.

And then lastly, and *as the least important point of all*, I mentioned that, in some parts of India, it was likely to lead to practical difficulties with the permanent way gangs.

As to the Health Officer's other proposal, dealing with the introduction of sick persons into Bombay, I would invite your attention to Section 20 of the Railway Act IV. of 1879. If the Corporation think that rooms are necessary near Railway Stations, in which to keep persons in quarantine, by all means let us build them; but it seems futile to expect that they will be constructed by Railway Companies.

Government will now have the Health Officer's report from three different sources, from the lowest Municipal authority up to the highest—the Commissioner, the Town Council, and the Corporation. The question then is "What on earth *can* they do with it?"—Yours, &c.,

H. O. SELBY.

[*_* Captain Selby omits to state in his letter that his objects and reasons for shelving the report were dealt with by several speakers who obtained the concurrence of the Corporation in rejecting his amendment. That which he believes to be impossible in India is found to be possible elsewhere, and the Acting Municipal Commissioner was applauded when he declared that in his belief it would be sooner or later accomplished on Indian railways also. In fact, a commencement has already been made.—ED., *B. G.*]

THE TERRIBLE BIS-COBRA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Kindly allow me to make through the medium of your columns a few observations regarding Mr. Vidal's interesting paper on the bis-cobra, read by him before the last meeting of the Bombay Natural History Society, and his letter of the 10th inst., which appeared in your issue of the 12th. I read both the paper and the letter with great interest, and I am tempted to say that my own experience of the subject in question leads me to lean more towards the view which Mr. Vidal has taken than to the popular belief.

Throughout the whole of Gujerat and Kathiawad it is a deep-seated belief that one species of the lizard, called the *chandangho*, probably the *varnus dracœna*, which resembles the chameleon more than the common lizard, is very venomous. In fact, it is looked upon as the most venomous reptile in those parts. About twelve years ago, when I was an Assistant Surgeon in charge of the dispensary at Palanpur, the dead body of an adult, male, believed to have died from the bite of a *chandango*, was brought to the dispensary for a *post mortem* examination. The appearances presented were those which are generally met with in cases of death from the bite of a cobra, or any other venomous reptile. There was a distinct mark of two fangs in the inner side of one of the toes of one of the feet (I don't remember which) from which a little blood had oozed. I examined the body and sent it away, but was not satisfied that the death was caused by the bite of the *chandangho* as alleged. I had not till then heard of a lizard being venomous. I, however, determined to test the truth of the popular belief. With this view I spoke to Col. Shortte, the then Political Superintendent at Panlanpur, and with his consent I began experiments. Through the kindness of H. E. the Dewan Saheb and Col. Shortte I was able to secure the services of a Syed, named Baranuddin, who was reputed to be a great charmer of snakes. He procured for me the *chandangho*, which I examined very carefully. The reptile was a little larger than the common lizard. It was of a yellowish green color, with black dots on its skin with a long sharp tail, and with jaws sharply angular. Baranuddin, the charmer, firmly believed in its deadly venomous quality, but with the aid of his charm he was kind enough to open its jaws for my inspection. In vain did I search for the poisonous fangs, so characteristic of venomous reptiles. I then made the reptile bite a dog which not only did not die, but suffered no inconvenience whatever. In another dog I injected the supposed poisonous saliva, but with the same result. I tried this several times and was fully satisfied that the reptile, which was believed to possess such a deadly venom as to cause instantaneous death of the person or animal bitten by it, was not poisonous at all, and that the popular belief was fallacious, notwithstanding all that Baranuddin said to the contrary. I acquainted Col Shortte with the result of my experiments, who also agreed with me.

I had the greater reason to be satisfied with my experiments with the *chandangho*, because my observation was confirmed at Baroda. When serving there as chief medical officer and durbar physician I got the durbar to appoint a committee, and with its aid performed several experiments with poisonous snakes, with a view to test the efficacy of several reputed antidotes. In all cases in which either a poisonous reptile was made to bite a dog or the virus was hypodermically injected into the system of the animal, the latter showed the characteristic symptoms of cobra bite, and died almost invariably convulsed in the course of 20 to 30 minutes, whereas in the case of a bite or an injection of the virus of the *chandangho* death did not follow. I examined the virus of the *chandangho* under the microscope and it presented nothing unusual.

I quite agree with Mr. Vidal in believing that none of the known species of lizards are poisonous, and the deaths supposed to have been caused by the bites of the reptiles are probably due to fright and mental depression or some other cause.—Yours, &c.,

BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA,

Bombay, Jan. 14.

WHILE the Southern Shan column has been working from Port Stedman, a small column under Colonel Sartorius, commanding the 1st Biluchis, has been working to the south in the Shan hills. This column has met with no opposition, but the attitude of some of the headmen was not friendly in contrast to that of the people generally, the latter being apparently well pleased to see us. The presence of the two columns has, however, had an excellent effect, and most of the headmen have come in. The column marched to Mobeye and south through the friendly Karen country to the border of Sanlepaw: thence it is coming back *viâ* Ethnatoung to Pyinmana. The people are Shan with a large admixture of Karen. At Nanta, where the column was in the middle of December, the country is described as a rolling plain some 4,000 feet above the sea with small hills here and there. The frost at night was severe. The health of the men has been excellent. Four of the elephants with the column had been wounded by a wild one which attacked them on the march up.

DEFENCE AND DEFIANCE.—Phenyle defends from Disease and defies its inroads. It is an unrivalled and agreeable Disinfectant. Rs. 3 and Rs. 1. *Avoid imitations.* Sole Agents, PHILLIPS & Co. Ld. Bombay and Poona.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE following direct probationers have been appointed to the regiments specified:—Lieutenant A. P. Bateman-Champain, Norfolk Regiment, to the 2nd Bengal Infantry; Lieutenant A. C. S. Clarke, Border Regiment, to the 4th Bengal Infantry; Lieutenant H. L. Stanton, King's Own Scottish Borderers, to the 6th Bengal Infantry; Lieutenant F. C. Laing, Border Regiment, to the 19th Punjab Infantry; Lieutenant W. H. Prendergast, North Lancashire Regiment, to the 20th Punjab Infantry; Lieutenant N. J. H. Powell, East Surrey Regiment, to the 23rd Pioneers; and Lieutenant W. C. Blair, Suffolk Regiment, to the 24th Punjab Infantry.

LIEUTENANTS KIRBY, Paul and Picton-Jones, R. E., have been placed under orders for duty in the Bengal Presidency.

THE following postings are ordered:—to 1st Battalions: Lieutenant R. A. Browne, Border Regiment; Second-Lieutenant White, West Riding Regiment; and Second-Lieutenant Perkins, Leinster Regiment. To 2nd Battalion:—Captain A. St. J. Seton, Liverpool Regiment. Captain Hobday, 1-1 Scottish Division R. A. joins the Staff of his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, North-West Provinces and Oudh, as extra Aide-de-Camp.

A DISGRACEFUL outrage was perpetrated at Allahabad on Friday night. One of the time-expired men in the rest camp paid a visit to some friends in the East Surrey lines, and left on his return home after. He was proceeding along the road, when he was set upon by half-a-dozen men, felled to the ground, and held there whilst a silver watch, two sovereigns, and seventy-five rupees were taken from him. His assailants were then alarmed by the approach of a Dragoon, who is a friend of victim, and was also making his way to the rest camp after a visit to the East Surrey canteen, and the ruffians made off. One of them, however, left his coat behind, and after having seen his comrade safely on his way, the Dragoon took the coat to the East Surrey guard-room and reported the robbery and assault. Strange to say, he was at once apprehended for being drunk, and despite his protestations that he was in complete possession of his senses, he was locked up, and the next morning he reported that during his incarceration he had also been robbed of a large sum of money. The man to whom the coat belonged has been identified, and has been placed under arrest. The greatest indignation is felt in the rest camp at the treatment of the two men.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

The "Wyer Cup" was fired for at Coorla by "D" Company yesterday. The following were the scres:—

	700 yds.	800 yds.	Total.
Qr-Mr Sergt W Watkins	36	33	69
Sergt H Black	36	31	67
Vol W Stephens	31	33	64
Vol H Graveston	36	27	63
Sergt W Boylett	32	28	60
Vol C F Major	29	27	56
Vol J W Gordon	33	15	48

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

The "Bayley Shield" was fired for at Coorla by the Light Horse yesterday. The following were the scores:—

	150 yds.	300 yds.	500 yds.	Total
Trooper R Gilbert	22	22	21	65
Lce-Corpl R Reddie	23	21	15	59
Trooper B J Benson	19	21	19	59
Lieut H R King	20	15	12	47
Corpl H Payne	20	17	9	46
Trooper L Russell	20	20	4	44
Trooper T Baker	14	12	18	44
Trooper L R Forrest	21	19	4	44
Trooper A McClagan	19	11	10	40
Trooper W Fernie	21	9	6	36

THE UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

A CONVOCATION of the University of Bombay for the purpose of conferring degrees upon successful candidates at the recent examinations was held last evening in the Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier Hall.

Shortly after a quarter past five o'clock the procession, headed by the Assistant Registrar, Mr. Shridhar Ramkrishna Bhandarkar, M.A., entered the Hall in the following order:—

FELLOWS.—Mr. Gangadhar Anant Bath, Dr. Barjorji Byramji, Mr. A. W. Crawley-Boevey, Dr. Sulemani S. Jivakhan, Messrs. Kavasji E. Kanga and W. J. Kirtikar, Rev. Ganpatrao R. Navalkar, the Most Rev. Dr. Porter, Mr. B. R. Sahasrabudhe, Surgeon Steel, Messrs. R. D. Sethna, M. J. Taleyarkhan, M. N. Wadia, Fardunji Kuvarji Tarapurvala and Sterndale, the Rev. Mr. Scott, Dastur Dora Peshuton Sanjana, Messrs. Gocouldas K. Parakh and Jivanji Jamshedji Modi. Colonel W. Merriman, Dr. Gonsalves, Mr. Chandavarkar, Dr. Bhatavadekar, Messrs. H. Batty, Cavasji B. Sethna and U. N. Mehtaji, Father Mayr, Messrs. Harkissondas Narottumdas and Mahomed Hussein Hakim, Khan Bahadur Gulam Mahomed Munshi, Mr. Pundlik Ganesh Dhumatkar, Drs. M. G. Deshmukh, and DaGama, Mr. S. V. Sukthankar, the Rev. Mr. R. Squires, Signor Pedraza, Khan Bahadur B. E. Modi, Dr. Ardesir P. Kama, Messrs. Dharamsey and K. J. Saujana, Surgeon-Major D. N. Parakh, Rao Bahadur Barve, Mr. Mahadev C. Apte, Dr. Temulji Bhikaji Nariman, Messrs. N. Spencer, Rastamji M. Patel, Ormiston, Surgeon Kirtikar, Messrs. Fulton, Dosabhai N. Wadia, J. M. Sleater, Shivshankar Govindram, Mancherji M Bhownagri, and Kaikhosru N. Kabraji, Father Dreckmann, Mr. H. Curwen, Drs. Bhagvanlal Indraji, and V. V. Gokhale, Mr. M. H. Starling, Dr. Pestonji Mancherji, Messrs. Orr, Mancherji N. Banaji, Macmillan, Kirkpatrick and Stevens, Dr. McDonald, Messrs. Griffiths, Geary, Walton and F. Chambers, the Rev. H. C. Squires, Messrs. Jehanghir C. J. Readymoney and Joseph Ezekiel, Dr. Cowasji Pestonji, Mr. Carroll, Drs. Waters, and DeSouza, Messrs. Varjivandas Madhavdas and Mansukhram S. Tripathi, Drs. Mackichan and Lisboa, Messrs. Kamrudin Tyabji, H. J. Bhabha, and J. B. Vacha, Father Hamilton, Drs. Dastur Jamaspasana, Khory and Rozario, Messrs. Maconachi and Ranina, Khan Bahadur Mancherji C. Murzban, Mr. Budrudin Tyabji, Dr. Arnott, Mr. Ryan, Rao Bahadur Makund Ramchandra, Mr. Hart, Drs. Temperley Gray, DaCunha, DeAndrade and Anderson, Mr. Yajnik, Dr. Vikaji, Mr. Vikaji, Honourable Mr. Latham, Mr. Balaji Pandurang, Khan Bahadur J. D. Wadia, Dr. Shantaram, Messrs. Hoos, Modak, Lee-Warner and Jamshedji Kapadia, Rao Bahadur Ganpatrao Bhaskar, Dr. Edalji, Messrs. Sayani and Khote, Rao Bahadur Nana Moroji, Mr. Nagindas Marphatia and Harichand Sadashivji, Drs. Atmaram Pandurang and Willy, Messrs. Shantaram Narayen, Macpherson, C. E. Fox and Framji Nusserwanji Patel, Dr. Lyon, Rao Bahadu Vasudeo Pandurang, Dastur Peshutan Byramji, Mr. K. R. Kama, Dr. Hojel, Rao Saheb Mahipatram Rupram, Messrs. Dosabhoy Framji and Dhunjibhoy Framji Patel, Sirdar Venayakrao Vasudevji, The Rev. Mr. Stothert, the Rev. Dhunjibhoy Navroji, and Surgeon-General Moore.

Educational Officer.—Mr. T. B. Kirkham.

Members of the Legislative Council.—The Hon. Pherozshah Mehta.

Judges of the High Court.—The Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons, the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas.

Bishop.—The most Rev. Dr. Porter, S. J.

Chief Justice.—The Hon. L. H. Bayley.

University Officers.—Board of Accounts.—Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Sir H. Morland, Knight, and Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Knight.

Registrar.—Dr. Peterson.

Syndics.—Colonel Merewether, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine, the Hon. Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, Mr. James Jardine, the Hon. Mr. Telang, Mr. Charles Chambers, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Birdwood.

Deans.—Drs. T. Cook, Henry Carter, the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran, and Mr. Principal Hathornthwaite.

The Vice-Chancellor.—The Hon. Mr. R. West.

Reaching the steps of the dais the procession halted and formed a double line, each pair of Fellows separating to the right and left, through which the Vice-Chancellor advanced to his seat followed by the University Officers and the other Fellows in their order of precedence. The Vice-Chancellor being seated, the formula of conferring the degrees was gone through, after which the Registrar read the Syndicate's report as follows:—

MR. VICE-CHANCELLOR,—I have the honour, by direction of the Syndicate, to lay before you and the Senate a report of the proceedings of the University since the last Convocation for Conferring Degrees, held on the 18th January, 1887.

The report mentions the principal results of the University Examinations, Endowments to the University, and the more important Academical events of the past year.

EXAMINATIONS.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.—This examination was conducted at Bombay, Poona, Ahmedabad, Belgaum and Karachi. Three thousand and twelve candidates were examined.

The following is a statement showing the number of candidates sent up from the various schools and private tutors, and the number of those who succeeded in passing the examination:—

Schools.	1887. No. of Candidates sent up.	1887. No. of successful Candidates.	1886. No. of Candidates sent up.	1886. No. of successful Candidates.
Elphinstone High School	119	89	123	51
New English School, Poona	96	49	86	39
Fort High School	84	48	68	24
Poona High School	64	32	45	14
Dharwar High School	56	25	56	21
Sir J. J. Parsi Benevolent Institution	29	23	25	12
St. Xavier's High School	33	21	37	28
Rajaram High School, Kolhapur	31	21	29	12
Baroda High School	37	20	25	13
Belgaum Sirdars' High School	49	18	54	10
Byramjee Jeejeebhoy High School, Thana	22	18	20	5
Surat High School	48	17	51	18
Ratnagiri High School	21	15	17	10
Ahmedabad High School	39	15	33	18
Haiderabad High School	20	15	23	8
Bombay Proprietory School	43	15	60	4
Poona Native Institution	54	14	31	8
Bhavnagar High School	31	14	21	5
Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay	40	13	67	12
Satara High School	29	12	25	5
Surat Mission High School	21	12	21	4
St. Mary's School, Mazagon	12	11	...	...
Amraoti High School	14	11	12	4
Kathiawar High School, Rajkote	19	9	...	...
Narayan Jagannath High School, Karachi	19	9	22	11
Belgaum London Mission High School	22	9	28	6
Karwar High School	17	9	14	4
Nariad High School	23	8	21	6
Ahmednagar High School	23	7	22	9
Akola High School	13	6	12	7
Savantvadi High School	10	6	10	3
Victoria High School, Dharwar	11	6	...	...
Nasik High School	1[illegible]	5	15	4
Sholapur High School	11	5	16	2
Maratha High School	11	5	...	...
Chandanvadi High School	14	5	18	2
Bishop's High School, Poona	4	4	6	6
Grammar School, Karachi	8	4	5	4
Scottish High School, Byculla	9	4	8	5
Ahmedabad New English School	18	4	...	...
Navanagar High School	6	4	6	3
Daji Raj High School, Wadhwan	7	4	...	...
Shikarpur High School	6	4	10	2
St. Mary's School, Poona	4	4	4	3
Ahmedabad Mission High School	14	3	23	5
Miraj High School	12	3	11	4
Cathedral High School	3	3	8	4
Bombay English School	11	3	17	3
Alfred High School, Bhuj	5	3	4	2
Cathedral Girls' High School	3	3	4	2
Broach High School	23	2	16	5
Sangli English School	9	2	10	5
General Assembly's Institution, Bombay	7	2	7	4
Bahadurkhanji High School, Junagad	12	2	7	3
Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier N. Z. Madresa	5	2	6	3
Ahmednagar Mission High School	10	2	9	2
Bombay High School	7	2	10	2
Bombay Ripon High School	11	2	7	2
St. Peter's Boys' School	2	2	1	1
St. Peter's Girls' School	2	2	4	1
John Connon High School	2	2	4	1
Bombay Convent School	4	2	...	...
John Elphinstone School, Alibag	2	2	...	...
St. Vincent's School, Poona	1	1	5	4
Robert Money Institution	9	1	15	3
Karachi Mission High School	2	1	3	2
Anglo-Portuguese School, Bombay	1	1	2	1
Panchgani High School	1	1	1	1
Victoria High School, Poona	1	1	1	1
Dhulia High School	16	1	22	9
Belgaum New English School	12	1	...	...
Instruction Society's School, Bombay	1	1	...	...
Bombay Education Society's School	1	1	...	...
Methodist Episcopal School	1	1	...	...
Private Tuition	1553	95	1066	42
Total	3012	799	2452	527

PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.—At this examination there were 519 candidates.

The following is a statement showing the number of candidates sent up from each of the eleven colleges and the number of those who succeeded in passing the examination:—

Colleges.	1887. Total No. of Candidates.	1887. Total No. of successful Candidates.
Elphinstone College	105	27
Deccan College	68	13
Free General Assembly's Institution	78	16
St. Xavier's College	66	20
Gujerat College, Ahmedabad	25	9
Rajaram College, Kolhapur	15	2
Baroda College	27	7
Fergusson College	80	21
Samaldas College, Bhavnagar	31	5
Ahmednagar College	6	
Sind Arts College	18	3
Total	519	123

Of the successful candidates, 85 were Hindus, 28 Parsis, 3 Mahomedans, 4 Portuguese, and 3 Europeans and Indo-Europeans. 1 passed in the First Class, and 19 in the Second Class.

First Examination for the Degree of B.A.—At this examination there were 274 candidates.

The following is a statement showing the number of candidates sent up from each of the eight colleges and the number of those who succeeded in passing the examination:—

Colleges.	1887. Total No. of candidates.	1887. Total No. of successful candidates.
Elphinstone College	60	25
Deccan College	87	28
Free General Assembly's Institution	46	17
St. Xavier's College	44	15
Gujarat College, Ahmedabad	13	4
Rajaram College, Kolhapur	7	5
Samaldas College, Bhavnagar	11	3
Sind Arts College	6	2
Total	274	99

Of the successful candidates, 70 were Hindus, 26 Parsis, 2 Portuguese and 1 a Jew. 18 passed in the Second Class.

Second Examination for the Degree of B.A.—At this examination there were 134 candidates.

The following is a statement showing the number of candidates examined from each of the six colleges and the number passed:—

Colleges.	1887. Total No. of Candidates.	1887. Total No. of successful Candidates.
Elphinstone College	61	34
Deccan College	23	14
Free General Assembly Institution	15	10
St. Xavier's College	26	17
Gujarat College, Ahmedabad	5	2
Samaldas College, Bhavnagar	4	
Total	134	77

Of the successful candidates, 55 were Hindus, 19 Parsis, 1 a Portuguese, 1 a European, and 1 a Native Christian. 4 passed in the First Class and 23 in the Second Class.

First Examination for the Degree of B. Sc.—At this examination there were 6 candidates, 2 of whom passed the examination. 1 was a Hindu and 1 a Parsi. Both were placed in the Pass Class. They were from College of Science, Poona. In 1886 there were 2 candidates, who passed the examination, and in 1886 there were 2 candidates, of whom 1 passed the Examination.

Examination for the Degree of B Sc.—At this examination there were 2 candidates who passed the examination and were placed in the Pass Class. They were both Hindus, 1 was from Elphinstone College and 1 from College of Science, Poona. In 1886 there

were 3 candidates, who passed the examination, and in 1886 there were 3 candidates, who passed the examination.

Examination for the Degree of M. A. in Languges.—There was 1 candidate, who failed to pass the examination. In 1885 there were 4 candidates, who failed to pass the examination, and in 1886 there were 6 candidates, 4 of whom passed the examination.

Examination for the Degree of M. A. in History and Philosophy.—There were 2 candidates, who passed the examination; one of them was placed in the First Class. They were both from Elphinstone College. 1 was a Parsi, and 1 a Hindu. In 1884 there were no candidates, and in 1886 there were 2 candidates, who passed the examination.

Examination for the Degree of M.A. in Natural Sciences.—There were 4 candidates, 1 of whom passed the examination. He was a Parsi from Elphinstone College. In 1885 there were 2 candidates, of whom 1 passed the examination, and in 1886 there were 2 candidates, 1 of whom passed the examination.

Examination for the Degree of LL.B.—There were 63 candidates from the Government Law School, of whom 26 passed the examination. 1 was placed in the First Division and 25 in the Second Division. 22 were Hindus and 4 Parsis. In 1886 there were 52 candidates, of whom 18 passed the examination. In 1885 there were 36 candidates, of whom 17 passed.

First Examination in Medicine.—There were 65 candidates from Grant Medical College, of whom 33 passed the examination. 5 were placed in the First Class. 17 were Hindus, 12 Parsis, 2 Europeans and Indo-Europeans, 1 a Portuguese and 1 a Jew. In 1886 there were 87 candidates, of whom 59 passed the examination. In 1885 there were 100 candidates, of whom 70 passed.

Second Examination in Medicine.—There were 76 candidates from Grant Medical College, of whom 42 passed the examination. 7 were placed in the First Class. 13 were Hindus, 23 Parsis, 2 Portuguese, and 4 Europeans and Indo-Europeans. In 1886 there were 84 candidates, of whom 43 passed the examination. In 1885 there were 12 candidates, of whom 11 passed.

Examination for the Degree of L.M. & S.—There were 71 candidates from Grant Medical College, of whom 30 passed the examination. 5 were placed in the First Class and 25 in Second Class. 8 were Hindus, 18 Parsis, 1 a European, 1 an Indo-European, 1 a Jew and 1 a Portuguese. In 1886 there were 36 candidates, of whom 16 passed the examination. In 1885 there were 48 candidates, of whom 28 passed the examination.

Examination for the Degree of M.D.—There was 1 candidate from Grant Medical College, who passed the examination. He was a Parsi. In 1886 there was one candidate, who passed the examination. In 1885 there was no candidate.

First Examination in Civil Engineering.—There were 44 candidates from Poona College of Science, of whom 17 passed the examination. 1 was placed in the First Class and 2 were placed in the Second Class. 13 were Hindus, 1 an Indo-European, 1 a Parsee, and 2 Portuguese. In 1886 there were 47 candidates, of whom 31 passed. In 1885 there were 23 candidates, of whom 14 passed the examination.

Examination for the Degree of L.C.E.—There were 15 candidates from Poona College of Science, 10 of whom passed the examination. 2 were placed in the First Class and 4 in the Second Class. 9 were Hindus and 1 a European. In selected subjects, 5 passed in Analytical Geometry and Differential and Integral Calculus, 3 in Mining and Metallurgy, 1 in Mechanical Engineering, and 1 in Botany and Meteorology. In 1886 there were 20 candidates, all of whom passed the examination. In 1885 there were 20 candidates, of whom 13 passed the examination.

University Prizes and Scholarships.—During the year under report the University Prizes and Scholarships were awarded as follows:—

SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Jugonnath Sunkersett Sanskrit Scholarships.—The first to Dattatraya Govind Juvekar, of Ratnagiri High School, and the second to Dvarkanath Ganesh Deshmukh, of Poona High School.

The Cowasji Jehanghier Latin Scholarship.—To Abdulbhai Yusufalli, of Free General Assembly's Institution.

The Ellis Scholarship.—To Ganesh Bhaskar Sane, of Elphinstone College.

The Arnould Scholarship—To Mahadev Vaman Bhat, of Government Law School.

The Merwanji Framji Pandey Scholarship—To Narsapur Annaji Hanamant, of the College of Science, Poona.

The Narayen Vasudevji Scholarship—To Damodar Raghunath Patkar, of Free General Assembly's Institution.

The Melvill Memorial Scholarship—To Kanaiyalal Dayabhai Majmudar, of Baroda College.

The Sir George LeGrand Jacob Scholarship—To Gopal Daji Joga, of Rajaram High School, Kolhapur.

The Varjivandas Madhavdas Sanskrit Scholarship—To Raoji Ramchandra Kare, of Deccan College.

The Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy Scholarship—To Abdulbhai Yusufalli, of Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.

The Sir Frank Souter Scholarships:—

(1) Matriculation—To Hasson Musakhan, of Saint Xavier's High School.

(2) Previous Examination—To Adanan Suleman Ali, of Saint Xavier's College.

The Bhau Saheb Desai Scholarship—To Shankarlal Keshavlal Mehta and Harilal Chaturbhuj Mehta, both of Nadiad High School.

The James Greaves Scholarship—To Thakarlal Chimanlal Munshi, of Broach High School.

PRIZES.

The Ellis Prize—To Marzban Kuvarji Koyaji, of Kathiawar High School, Rajkot.

The Bai Manekbai Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Prize—To Nasarvanji Nanabhai Boyce, of Fort High School.

The Dosabhoy Hormusji Cama Prize—To Luis Paul Gomes, B. A., L. M. & S. of Grant Medical College.

The Hughlings Prize—To Adanan Suleman Ali, of Saint Xavier's College.

The James Taylor Prize—To Shapurshah Hormasji Hodivala, of Elphinstone College.

The Bhau Daji Prize—To Lakhshman Narayen Limaye, of Elphinstone College.

The Venayekrao Jugonnathji Sunkersett Prize—To Narhar Krishna Kelkar, of Fergusson College, Poona.

The Sinclair Prize—To Moro Keshav Damle, of Amraoti High School.

The Gibbs Prize—To Kanaiyalal Dayabhai Majmundar, of Baroda College.

The Jamshedji Dorabji Naegaumvala Prize—To Chikkaballapur Subbarao, of the College of Science, Poona.

The Charles Morehead Prize—To Sorabji Fardunji, Gandhi, of Grant Medical College.

The Balkrishna Sudamji Prize—To Erachji Sheriarj Bharucha, of Grant Medical College.

MEDALS.

The Chancellor's Medal—To Framji Kavasji Banaji, of Elphinstone College.

The James Berkley Gold Medal, with a Prize of Books—To Chikkaballapur Subbarao, of the College of Science, Poona.

The Cobden Club Medal—To Dhanjishah Palanji Mistri, of Elphinstone College.

WILSON LECTURES.

The Reverend Mr. J. D. Lord has been appointed Wilson Philological Lecturer for the current year and will deliver during the present term a course of six lectures on the Hebrew and the other Semitic Languages.

COLLEGES.

The Sind Arts College has been recognized in the Faculty of Arts for the purposes of the Previous and First B.A. Examinations. The Baroda College has been further recognized for the purposes of the First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science, and the Fergusson College for a further period of five years for the purposes of the Previous Examination.

REGULATIONS.

The revised course of studies in Science for the various examinations, which on the occasion of th last report awaited the sanction of the Governor in Council, has been sanctioned. The course in Civil Engineering for the Degree of L.C.E. was reviewed by a Committee and was revised in accordance with most of their suggestions by the Faculty of Civil Engineering. It has now been passed by the Senate and awaits the sanction of Government. By this course the candidates for the Degree of L.C.E. will have to pass the Previous Examination before going up for the examinations that will now lead up to that Degree

ENDOWMENTS.

The offer of Rs. 4,600 in 4 per cent. Government Promissory Notes made by the chairman of the James Greaves Memorial Committee for the foundation of at scholarship to be called the "James Greaves Scholarship" has been accepted by the Senate. The Secretaries to the Colonel French Testimonial Fund Committee offered a sum of Rs. 4,000 in 5 per cent. Municipal Debenture Loans for the foundation of a scholarship to be called the "Colonel Patrick Theodore French Scholarship," and the secretary to the Kayastha Prabhu Educational Fund offered a sum of Rs. 5,000 in 4 per cent. Goverment Promissory Notes for the foundation of a scholarship to be called the "Dewan Bahadur Lakshman Jagannath Vaidya Scholarship." Both these offers have been very lately accepted by the Senate.

THE JUBILEE ADDRESS.

An address was presented by the Senate to her Majesty the Queen-Empress on the joyful occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of her accession to the Throne. A gracious reply to the address was received from her Majesty and was read at the last annual meeting of the Senate.

The Hon. the Vice Chancellor then delivered the usual address. In so doing the hon. gentleman apologised for the absence of H. E. the Chancellor, and indicated his intention of resigning his position as Vice-Chancellor, as he considered the manifold duties of his new office would prevent him from efficiently representing the University. Continuing he remarked that this was the first time they had been called upon to admit a lady Bachelor of Arts. (Applause.) Theirs was one of the first universities to recognise the equal rights of either sex, and he was sure all gentlemen of the Senate would congratulate their lady bachelor and join with him in wishing her a successful future, and that she might have many successors of her own sex. The learned Vice-Chancellor also drew attention to the fact that a Mussalman had headed the list, which he considered spoke very well for the progress effected by that community. He reviewed the examinations of the year, and, referring to the complaints which had been made, said the fact that the questions have been answered, and students have passed what was asserted to be impossible, was a sufficient reply to the complaints. Those who had failed he urged to accept it as a misfortune, but to consider it the beginning of a new carreer of study. He refered briefly to the foundation of new scholarships during the year, and added that it would please them to hear that on the previous day there had been handed to him a sum of Rs. 6,000, the outcome of an effort to honour an eminent gentleman, Rao Saheb Mandlik, which he was asked to accept and to found a Sanscrit Scholarship. The Vice-Chancellor also alluded to the munificent gift of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit which, he intimated, would have the effect of bringing the Elphinstone College in closer proximity with that hall. (Applause.) The Ripon Memorial Fund, he was glad to hear, was to be so utilized that, whilst still keeping alive the memory of Lord Ripon, it would yet unite with the more all-embracing Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute. Reviewing the work of the University he referred to the progress of literature, science, medicine, law, journalism and agriculture which was noticeable all over the Bombay Presidency and the world over which that University exercised an influence. He further referred to the want of technological education, a want which was now to be supplied. The learned Vice-Chancellor then dealt at some length with the general growth and development of learning in the universities of the world, and referring to the English universities of the present day said that the character of the men who now went from them into the various professions was such that each one benefited thereby. The hon. gentleman then alluded to the recent Resolution of the Government of India on the discipline and moral teaching in schools and colleges which, though perhaps to some extent desirable, were probably not altogether such as ought rigidly to be enforced for the afterlives of somewhat boisterous youths who were frequently the most useful and most noble. The good boy who was always patted on the head did not invariably become eminent. Ethical moral instruction should be conveyed by the example of noble, capable and high-minded teachers, such as Mr. Green, Sir Alexander Grant, and Mr. Wordsworth. In no other method did he place much confidence. Concluding, he commended the younger portion of the audience to the consideration of his observations to further pursuits of knowledge. All of them were invited to share in the vast store of learning which was open to them. It was their duty to help the spread of knowledge, and he hoped in the future they would show themselves worthy of so glorious a bequest.

The Convocation was then dissolved.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A MEETING of the Corporation was held on Monday afternoon, Captain Sir Henry Morland presiding. There were present:—Surgeon-Majors G. Waters and J. Arnott, Captains G. W. Martin and H. O. Selby, Colonel G. L. C. Merewether, Messrs. R. Harold King, Grattan Geary, J. R. Duxbury, and A. M. Gubbay, Drs. Thomas Blaney, P. C. De Souza, Cowasjee Hormusjee, and Rustomjee Nusserwanjee Khory, Messrs. Damodar Tapidas, Dosabhoy Framjee, Eknath Rughunath Narayen Khote, Jamshedjee Pallonjee Kapadia, Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Jehanghir Cowasjee Jehanghir, Kaikusro Nowrojee Kabraji, Kawasjee Dady Limjee, Cowasjee Meherwanjee Shroff, Mahomed Hussein Hakim, Muljee Bhawanidas Barbhaya, Muncherjee Cowasjee Murzban, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Nuzzer Mahomed Futehally, Purshotumdas Munguldas Nuthoobhoy, Raghunath Narayen Khote, Shivji Durmaji, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nuthoobhoy, and Vanddrawundas Purshotumdas.

Colonel Merewether proposed that, according to the resolution of the Town Council, Rs. 11,700 be sanctioned from surplus cash balance to meet the cost of the staff staff required for preparing surveys for pipe sewers and avoid sewers in Oomercarry, Bhuleshwur, Khara Talao, Tarwari, Mazagon, Byculla, Chinchpoogly, and Parel districts.

THE DRAINAGE OF BOMBAY.

The first business before the meeting was a resolution of the Town Council, recommending the Corporation to sanction Rs. 11,700 from surplus cash balance to meet the cost of the staff required for preparing surveys for pipe sewers and ovoid sewers in Oomercary, Bholeshwar, Khara Talao, Tarwari, Mazagon, Byculla, Chinchpoogly and Parel districts.

Col. Merewether proposed that the grant asked for be sanctioned.

Dr. Blaney said the Corporation had given its sanction, three or four years ago, to put in house-connections in the first section of the drainage system; but up to this time not a single connection had been made, except a few constructed by the department in the Khetwady district. The Municipality had not yet been able to ascertain what these house-connections would cost, and while there was much doubt and uncertainity with reference to the first section of the drainage scheme, it was premature to bring forward a proposal for holding the survey of other districts. The Corporation had themselves passed a resolution stating that no further progress should be made with the work until the results of the first section could be ascertained, and the speaker now only asked them to act according to the terms of that proposition. He concluded by moving an amendment that the consideration of the Town Council's recommendation be deferred, until the completion of the house-connections in the first section of the drainage system, as already sanctioned by the Corporation.

The Acting Municipal Commissioner said the main difference between what had been already done in the first drainage section and what he was now asking the Corporation to do, was that whereas in the first section anybody who wished could connect his house with the pipe sewers, there were other parts of the town in which there were no pipe sewers, and therefore no one could make the house-connections, even if he wished to do so at his own expense. He thought the proposal of Dr. Blaney to wait till the completion of the first section was answered by the Corporation itself, passing a resolution to carry out the scheme of pipe sewers in the Fort, and in Girgaum, and other districts. In the Fort district the whole of the pipes had already been laid down, and shortly the house-connections would be put on there. That work, too, if Dr. Blaney's advise had been followed, would have been put off till the Greek Kalends. (A laugh.) All that he (the Commissioner) was now asking for was that, with regard to the remaining portion of the system, where there was a horrible system of open sewers, estimates should be prepared for doing away with such frightful state of things. The Corporation were not even asked by the proposal before them to bind themselves to undertake the complete drainage of these districts in any specified rotation. All that he asked for at present was that estimates might be prepared, and seeing that the Corporation had adopted the pipe sewer system for the whole city, there was no reason why this particular work should be relegated to an indefinite future.

Captain Selby said that only the day before he was talking to one of the ablest doctors in Bombay whom he asked as to what he thought about house-connections in Bombay, and the doctor gave his opinion in the most distinct and definite manner on the subject. He did not mind, he said, underground drainage, and he did not mind sewers. But he said emphatically that if house-connections were made, we would have a most frightful outbreak of typhoid fever.

The Acting Commissioner: How is it the death-rate is reduced in the district in which these connections have been made?

Captain Selby replied that even assuming it as a fact that the death-rate in the district where these connections were made had been reduced to a greater extent than in other districts, the time, the speaker was understood to say, had not yet arrived, when they could definitely attribute the reduction to a particular cause. Further, he did not think it advisable to make estimates for things like the construction of sewers and house-connections a considerable time before the work was carried out; because circumstances might so change in the interval that they might have practically to renew the surveys. He was himself very disinclined to go into house-connections, until they had obtained some more experience as to how they were going to work. Seeing what precious little experience they had got of the matter, he would vote for the amendment.

Dr. R. N. Khory was of opinion that they should wait till the completion of the first drainage section.

Major Martin said he was present, with Captain Selby, when one of the first medical men in Bombay had expressed his opinion about house-connections. He had also asked the opinion of several other men who, he believed, knew more about the matter than probably anyone of the Municipal executive; and they said that the *nahnes* connections were not used solely for the purpose for which they were intended, but were simply turned into receptacles for dead cats and vegetables.

The Acting Commissioner asked if dead cats could pass through the pipes.

A member: Perhaps, rats can. (Laughter.)

Major Martin said that, at all events, he was informed that vegetables and all sorts of things were thrown down the pipes, and which were in a most filthy state. That made him very doubtful as to whether it would be desirable to go on with these house-connections, unless they had a copious supply of water.

Dr. Waters said that whenever the drains were made in any locality, he had always expressed himself in favour of the pipes being conducted up to the ablution places. As a matter of fact, these pipes ended at the entrance to the gully, and therefore the water from the *nahnees*, instead of being carried direct into the drains, trickled down the surface and saturated the soil. In the interests of sanitation, it was most desirable that they should conduct the street pipes up to the ablution places. As to house-connections, its success, he thought, would entirely depend on a sufficient water-supply.

Khan Bahadoor M. C. Murzban said that if the connections had been sanctioned in a particular section of the drainage system by the Corporation, there was no reason why they should not allow money for the purpose of preparing plans and estimates.

Mr. Duxbury was also in favour of the proposal to sanction money for making the surveys.

Colonel Merewether said he did not see why the surveys of the districts named in his resolution should not be proceeded with, when they had already departed from the resolution referred to by Dr. Blaney in the case of the Fort, Agripada, and Queen's Road districts.

The amendment, on being put to the vote, was carried by a majority of one—15 to 14.

ADDITIONAL PRINTING CHARGES.

It was proposed by Mr. Dosabhoy Framji, "That, as recommended by the Town Council, sanction be given to an additional grant of Rs. 5,000 from surplus cash balance, to provide for the cost of advertising and printing (Town Council and Corporation Department), up to the end of the current financial year."

The proposition having been seconded by Dr. Blaney, Captain Selby, speaking in support of it, said that an extraordinary debate was reported to have recently taken place in the Town Council, where they appeared to have accepted, without demur, some ludicrously inaccurate statements. It was stated at that meeting that three particular notices of motion had cost Rs. 20 each. Now, he did not understand the object of that remark, unless it was made to give the Town Council a fair average of the cost of the resolutions passed by the Corporation. As a matter of fact, it appeared from figures taken from the auditors' reports that, on an average, each resolution passed by the Corporation cost something over a rupee.

The Acting Commissioner said that he had given the cost of the three resolutions referred to by the above speaker, at the meeting of the Town Council, in reply to some of the members who had asked him the reason of the increase in the printing charges. Shortly before that meeting of the Town Council he happened to have a conversation with Mr. Barrow, who told him that the three resolutions were estimated to cost Rs. 60, and whether they stood in the name of Captain Selby or of anybody else, was a mere accident, the instance happening to be a fresh one at the time he had quoted it.

The chairman said they had already carried out certain reductions in the printing charges, and a statement to that effect was under preparation.

The charge was then sanctioned.

ACCOMMODATION FOR SICK PASSENGERS.

The Corporation next considered the Health Officer's report for the second quarter of 1887, which contains the following remarks on the question of the accommodation of sick and poor and railway passengers:—

"You have under consideration a very important question—the accommodation at railway stations for sick passengers, and especially for sick third-class passengers. There is no accommodation at any of the railway stations for sick passengers. One company has medicines at each station for sick passengers and the other company has not. When on leave I was struck with the much greater sanitary comfort in which third-class passengers in the Caucasus travel than in India, notwithstanding inferior railway organization in other respects in the Caucasus; the arrangement of the carriage space is much more strict than in India, and not only is the duty of passengers to the railway strictly insisted on, but the duty of passengers to passengers, and the passengers are protected against the selfishness of selfish passengers. Owing to the arrangement of the carriages the latrine accommodation in one class may in an emergency be used by any other class passengers while the train is in motion. The frequent passing of the officials from carriage to carriage between stations while the train is in motion gives passengers an opportunity to make complaints. There is an increasing railway communication with this city, and an increasing number of toilers from all parts of India are thrown into the city population. The condition in which third-class passengers from long distances arrive in the city is becoming of great sanitary importance. I have no hesitation in stating that the conditions under which third-class passengers are carried to, and unloaded in, this city must have an injurious effect on the health of the passengers, and also on the health of the city. During an epidemic season the carrying of a large number of persons, crowded as they are in third-class passenger carriages, is a danger to the passengers themselves and to the population to whom the passengers are carried. The absence of proper latrine accommodation in third-class carriages inflicts very great suffering on the passengers. To the weak or sickly passenger it is cruelty. The fares in India are low; but whether the fares are to be raised or not, let the standard of comfort be raised on the grounds of humanity. It is not right to carry third-class passenger traffic as that traffic is carried now. Let any one watch the scenes at railway stations when the third-class passengers are shouting to have the doors opened, crushing to escape from the carriages to rush for conveniences which ought to be in the train. There is now as much sanitary necessity for the supervision of the railway passenger traffic as there is for any other form of sanitary supervision of the population. I think a railway company, which discharges into the city sick passengers, is nearly as much to blame, and does nearly as much harm to the public health as a house-owner who permits tenants to cast what may be a nuisance from his house. I am strongly of opinion that the sanitary supervision of the railway passenger traffic from and to this city has become necessary, and that an organization to whom third class passengers could make complaints should be created."

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee moved that the report be recorded, and that copies of the same be forwarded to Government and the railway companies, with special reference to the paragraph relating to the accommodation of sick railway passengers.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee seconded the proposition. He said the third-class passengers here were put to an amount of inconvenience which would never be tolerated in any European city. The arrangements provided for this class of passengers, who really paid the railway, were simply disgraceful.

Captain Selby moved an amendment that the report be simply recorded. He thought the Bombay Extension Committee had ruined everybody; for their report dealt so entirely with other people's business, and so little with their own, that everybody seemed to have caught the contagion. Could anything be more foreign to the business of the Health Officer than the question of the accommodation of sick passengers, and of latrines for third class passengers? The railway company was a company of carriers and nothing more; and it was simply ludicrous to ask them to spend unnecessary capital to provide accommodation for passengers who happened to fall sick. The question of latrines in third class carriages had been discussed by every railway company in India at the instance of the Government of India, and unless he was mistaken, the opinion of all the companies was that it was not possible to have them. In the first place, latrines were provided at almost every station, and in the second place, the average distance travelled by third class passengers was much smaller than the distance travelled by first and second class passengers. On the G. I. P. line, he found that the average, for the last half-year, of distance travelled by third class passengers was forty-nine miles, as against 116 miles travelled on an average by first and second class passengers. Again, the latter class of passengers being on a very much higher plane of civilization could be expected to keep the closets sweet. There were, on the other hand, several third class carriages provided with latrines, but an experience of many years showed that it was impossible to keep them sweet. Then owing to the much larger number of third class passengers, there was a danger of the line being fouled, and in that case, it would be a most serious practical difficulty to get plate-layers to work on it.

The Acting Municipal Commissioner said the Corporation would be perfectly right in sending up that particular portion of Dr. Weir's report to Government. Several instances had occurred of men who had entered the train at Poona suffering from cholera, and arrived in Bombay in an acute stage of the disease, and gone to their homes without the Health Officer knowing anything about them. Dr. Weir had simply suggested that at a few of the railway stations here some arrangements should be made by which the Health Department might come to know of the cases of cholera and other infectious diseases on their arrival in Bombay. With regard to the latrine accommodation he admitted it was a difficult subject. But he was informed by Dr. Weir that in Russia the difficulty had been got over.

Mr. K. M. Shroff said he had expected something better from Captain Selby than the remarks that had fallen from him on this subject. Both the railway lines run through the very heart of the city, and there was no reason why the companies should not provide hospitals for sick passengers. The Health Officer was perfectly justified in making his suggestions tending to guard against the importation of infectious diseases. As for latrines for third class passengers, Mr. Shroff maintained that they were absolutely necessary, and the argument regarding the fouling of the line was simply absurd, especially in a warm climate like that of India. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. M. H. Hakim thought the railway companies ought to carry out the suggestions made in the report.

Dr. Arnott said there was a great difficulty in providing third class passengers with latrines in a satisfactory condition. He would, however, support Dr. Cowasji's proposition, because he (the speaker) had for a long time been of very strong opinion as to the importance of something like quarantine being established at the railway stations to prevent the importation of infectious diseases in this city.

Dr. Cowasji said that every precaution ought to be taken to prevent passengers suffering from infectious diseases from entering the city.

On a division, Captain Selby's amendment found only three supporters. The original proposition was then carried.

The Corporation then adjourned.

FAILURES AT UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

THE following letter has been sent to the President of the Bombay Undergraduates' Association, by the Hon. Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas.

161, Malabar Hill, Bombay, Jan. 15, 1888.

Sir,—I send you herewith copy of a letter which I have addressed to the Registrar of the Bombay University. I dare say all the members of your Association have by this time seen it in one or other of the daily papers. All the vernacular and other native papers that have noticed it up to this time have approved of the suggestion therein made. But the subject is one on which the Undergraduates from their own personal knowledge and experience are entitled to speak with some authority. You will observe I do not find fault with anybody. I regret deeply that so many native students should annually fail in their object, notwithstanding the educational facilities they enjoy, and that their parents and guardians, and teachers and friends should be disappointed in their well-cherished and reasonable hopes, and thus lose confidence in the results in our costly examinations. I think the University is bound, with a view to prevent this if possible, to enquire into and ascertain the causes of so many failures, not in this or that particular examination only, but in all the examinations held by it. If the Undergraduates approve of my proposal I shall feel obliged by being so informed. In that case let them openly declare themselves and demand a committee of enquiry I have proposed to the Syndicate,—I have, &c.,

(Sd.) NANABHAI HARIDAS.

A SUIT TO COMPEL A "CHILD MARRIAGE."

AT the High Court yesterday, the case of Jugonnath Dewjee, residing in Bombay, against Dewjee Pooja, residing at the village of Tudd in the Joonagur State, was called on before the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott. The plaintiff prayed that the defendant be ordered to specifically perform the terms and conditions of an agreement of the 5th July 1885 or to pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rs. 10,000 as liquidated damages for breach of a contract to give defendant's daughter Premabai, aged about seven years, in marriage with the plaintiff; and that, meanwhile, the defendant be restrained by order of the Court from giving his daughter in marriage with one Mooljee Bhoga. Mr. Dhairyavan, instructed by Mr. Mirza Hussein Khan, appeared for the plaintiff; and the defendant, a Brahmin mendicant, appeared in person.

The plaintiff and the defendant are members of the Awdich Shubastra Brahmin caste; and on the 5th July, 1885, the latter made an agreement contracting to marry his daughter Premabai to the plaintiff. For about three years thereafter, the plaintiff said he was generally considered or accepted by the defendant as well as by all the members of the caste in Bombay and elsewhere as the future husband of Premabai. Defendant agreed to perform ceremonies in Bombay about the month of Vaisak, Sumvut year 1944. Subsequently, although the plaintiff had always been ready and willing to perform the agreement, the defendant refused to abide by the terms of it. In the beginning of 1886, plaintiff learned that defendant had entered into an agreement with one Bhoga Curson to marry Premabai to Bhoga's son Mooljee, whereupon plaintiff caused notices to be sent to defendant and to Bhoga Curson, referring therein to the agreement of July, 1885, to give Premabai in marriage to him. Both of them refused to receive the letters in qestion. Plaintiff also caused to be distributed handbills, at Bombay and at Tudd, informing the public of the agreement about his proposed marriage with Premabai. Some time later, plaintiff received from defendant a letter demanding a large sum of money, and informing him that, if the marriage was not performed at Tudd within a month, (all these proposals being contrary to the terms of the agreement in question)he would regard the agreement as null and void. Plaintiff, by a letter, dated 7th October, 1887, replied that he was ready to perform all the terms and conditions of the first contract. Plaintiff was informed that it had been arranged between defendant and Bhoga Curson that the marriage of Premabai with Bhoga's son should take place shortly in violation of the plaintiff's right. Plaintiff complained that, by reason of the breach of contract contemplated by the defendant, he would be put to serious difficulties in getting a wife, and shall be subjected to great ridicul and annoyances, for which he claimed to be compensated by exemplary damages.

On the 3rd February, 1886, Mr. Mirza Hussein Khan, on behalf of the plaintiff, wrote to the defendant as follows:—I am informed by my client Jugonnath Dewjee that, in the second Jeith last, you sent for some representative of his to see you and your family at your village, Tudd, with the view of settling the customary presentations in connection with the proposed union of your daughter Premabai, aged seven, with my client; and he consequently sent his brother-in-law, Pitamber Jairam, to your family, when you settled what customary presents should be paid by my client, but postponed receiving them until after the termination of the then current period of Sewnhust or the month of Magsur, but you received from the said Pitamber a sum of money necessary to enable you to come down to Bombay at that time for such purpose. You failed, however, to come and take the presents in Magsur, and my client consequently wrote to you in the current month of Posh, desiring you to make proper arrangements for marrying your said daughter to him as had been understood, but you neglected to reply to him thereon. My client has since learned that you have recently arranged or are arranging to give your daughter's hand to another person, named Mooljee Bhoga of Vunakwara. This is, therefore, to give you notice and require you hereby forthwith, upon receipt hereof, to complete arrangements, for marrying and to marry your said daughter to my said client, coming down to Bombay with her for that purpose according to arrangements made, as aforesaid. In default my client will take prompt steps to compel you to give him her hand, as he will be advised, at your cost and risk.

On the 7th October, 1887, Mr. Mirza Hussein Khan again wrote to the defendant:—I am instructed by my client Jugonnath Dewjee to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, bearing date 11th Asso 1943, and to express his surprise at the contents thereof. According to your agreement with my client, referred to in the letter addressed by me to you, bearing date the 3rd February 1886, (which, though it was sent registered, was returned "refused" to me, and copy whereof is enclosed herewith,) you have no right to demand 550 rals or any other sum whatsoever from my client as a condition precedent to his marriage with your daughter. You are bound under the said agreement to come up to Bombay. As soon as you have done so, my client will be happy to carry out his part of the said agreement. I am also desired to enclose handbills which my client caused to be distributed amongst your country people sometime ago on the occasion you were about to give away your daughter in marriage to some one else. Under these circumstances, my client instructs me to give you notice and to inform you that he is ready and willing, and hereby again offers to carry out his engagement to marry your daughter, and for that purpose requests you to come up to Bombay with your daughter within eight days from the date of the receipt of this notice by you; otherwise my instructions are to file a suit against you in the premises as my client may be advised, holding you responsible for the consequences.

The following are the terms of the consent decree which the plaintiff's counsel laid before the Court, and which were interpreted to the defendant:—1. That the defendant Dewjee Poonja do get his daughter Bai Premabai married with the plaintiff Jugonath Dewjee in the month of Magsur, Sumvut year 1645, but in default of his doing so he shall pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rs. 2,500 by way of damages and the costs of this suit. 2. The plaintiff do pay to the defendant the sum of Rs. 130 one day after the marriage of his daughter Bai Premabai with the plaintiff as aforesaid. 3. That the plaintiff do, at the time of the aforesaid marriage, present the bride with ornaments of the value of Rs. 150 as pallah and wearing apparel of the value of Rs. 50.

His Worship, after reading the terms of the consent decree, refused to sanction it. The question before his Lordship was: Can the Court allow such a consent decree to pass, which involved the question of specific performance of marriage under section 21 of the Specific Relief Act? Relying upon a case recently disposed of by the Bombay High Court, his Worship declined to sanction the terms of the consent decree.

Mr Dhairyavan, on behalf of the plaintiff, offered to strick out of the prayer of the plaint the words which sought to compel the defendent to specifically perform the marriage in terms of the agreement.

The defendant was then called and asked by his Lordship whether he consented to allow the words proposed by the learned counsel to be struck out of the prayer of the plaint. He was told that in the event of his refusing to do so, his Lordship had no alternative but to dismiss the suit.

The defendant could not understand the meaning of what his Lordship said to him. At one moment he consented to the words being expunged from the prayer of the plaint; but on being questioned whether he understood what was said to him, he confessed he did not understand a word of what was said to him.

His Lordship declined to sanction the terms of the consent decree, postponing the matter for a fortnight to enable the defendant to obtain professional advice or consult such persons as he thought proper.

GOCULDAS TEJPAL LAW AND MEDICAL FUND.

THE Managing Committee of the Charities have awarded stipends from the above Fund as stated below:—

Names.	Amount of Stipend.	Tenable for	For Studying.
Raghavji J. Vyas, B.A., LL.B	Rs. 1,000 Annually..	2 years...	Course for Solicitors' Examination.
Sam Sabal Sitaram Misser	Rs. 25 Monthly ...	1 year ...	L. M. & S. in Grant Medical College.
Naginons P. Mehta	Rs. 150 per annum	„ ..	Ditto.
Yeshwant Chintaman Mahasker ..	Rs. 150 Annually..	„ ..	For the First Examination in Medicine, Grant Medical College.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s.s. Victory, 1,845 tons, Captain S Elcoate, cleared out yesterday for Rangoon, in ballast.

THE s. s. Huntingdon, 1,464 tons, Captain J. Brunstrum, arrived in harbour yesterday afternoon from Shields, laden with a cargo of coals, and Mr. George, a passenger.

THE British steamer Allice, 1,133 tons, arrived in Bombay last evening, laden with a general cargo and with two European deck passengers from Middlesborough, which she cleared on the 9th ultimo.

THE s.s. Apollo, 2,066 and Captain J Douglas, arrived in Bombay on Monday evening from Hall (Dec. 18,) laden with a general cargo and Lieutenant and Mrs. Iremonger as passengers. Messrs Finlay Muir and Co. are per agents in Bombay.

THE B I S N Co.'s steamer Pachamba, Captain J B Mackay, arrived in port yesterday morning from the Kathiawar Coast and Kurachi, with a general cargo and had the following passengers on board:—H H Prince Kunvarshi Bhadsangi, Captain Bromley, Lieutenant Carleton, RA; Mr and Mrs C Rastamji, Mr Edalji Dinshaw, Master F E Dinshaw, Rev A C Lochee, Mr F B O'Shee Mr. K Mukarji, 29 European troops, belonging, to the Royal Lancaster Regiment and other details including three prisoner; and 211 ordinary deck.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

17TH JANUARY, 1888.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Clyde	..	E. M. Edmond..	A	P. & O. Co.
„ Hispania	2213	W. Marr.........	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Branklow ..	1660	Stewart	D	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Lepanto	1500	R. Roach	E	F. Muir & Co.
„ Clan Munro.	1416	C. Jones	F	F. Muir & Co.
„ Niagara	2044	J. M. Conochie..	H	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Accomac ...	1629	G. Windsor	K	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Peveril	1974	A. Burgess	L	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Aston Hall..	2333	J. Hill	M	E. Bates & Co.
„ Algoma	1866	J. C. Murray	N	Captain.
„ Etolia	2035	W. Gill	O	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Bretwalda..	1901	J. T. Carpenter.	Q	M. Mackenzie & Co.
„ Avoca	900	C. Clyhoe	Ibis	Visram Ebrahim & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
16	Apollo (s)	Douglas	Hull, Dec. 18.
17	Pachumba (s)	Mackay	Karachi, Jan. 14.
	Huntingdon (s) ...	Brunstrum..	Shields, Dec. 10.
	Allie (s)	Redgaard ...	Middlesbro, Dec. 9.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
17	Victory (s)	Elcoate	Rangoon.
	Humid...............	Nakoda	Karanja, &c.

The following vessels commenced to load yesterday:—
Steamer Clyde, for China.
„ Mecca, for Aden and Zanzibar.
„ Pachumba, for Coast and Karachi.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 16.

Bruce, Lt-Col, Madras, Assist Comy Genl, from leave, from England.

JANUARY 17.

Iremonger, Lt, 32nd Madras Infy, from leave, from England.

Bromley, Capt, Bengal, 4th King's Own Regt, on leave, from Quetta.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 18th January, 1888.

1. There will be Commanding Officer's parade at the Town Hall, on Saturday next the 21st inst., at 5 p.m. Red uniform with helmets, arms and accoutrements to be worn. Members who are at the Tram Terminus at Colaba, Parel Road, Grant Road, Girgaum and Prince's Dock at 4-30 p.m., and those met on the way will have their fares paid, and members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the Instructors. The following movements will be practised on parade, viz:—Sections 24,25 (2) (3), 26, 27 (1) 31 (192).

2. A meeting of the General Committee of the W. I. V. A. Association will be held on Wednesday, the 18th instant, at 5-30 p.m., at the Volunteer Club, Apollo House, Apollo Road, Fort, Bombay. Business:—(1) Report of the last Volunteer Tournament. (2) Arrangement for the next annual Tournament. (3) Petition to Government to allot permanently to the Association a piece of land for the purpose of preparing it suitably for tournaments, sports, &c. (4) And any other business that members may wish to bring forward.

3. The Corps will furnish a Guard of Honour on the 24th instant, on the occasion of H. E. the Governor's levee Officers Commanding Companies are requested to notify numbers to Head-quarters.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

The following order is notified:—

4. There will be Riding School for all members on Thursday, the 19th and on Saturday, the 21st instant, at 7 a.m.,

By Order,
(Sd.) H. S. B. HODGKINSON, Capt. & Adjutant,
Bombay Vol. R. Corps.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 16th January, 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·927
Temperature of the Air	74·9
Wet Bulb Termometer	68·6
Dew Point	67·2
Relative humidity of Air	77
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)..	0·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	81·7
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	69·6
General Directions of Wind* ....N. ENE, NW, WNW, NWN, N.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	180

* From midnight to midnight.

LORD LYTTON AND PRESIDENT CARNOT.

LORD LYTTON, her Majesty's Ambassador, has presented his credentials to the President of the French Republic. He was accompanied by all the members of his staff at present in Paris. They were conveyed in three State carriages sent from the Elysee and one of the Ambassador's carriages for the junior members of the staff. A squadron of cavalry escorted the *cortege*, which was received with military honours by a battalion of infantry, the band of which played the English National Anthem. His Excellency was received on the steps of the palace by the military staff of the President and conducted to the reception-room, where M. Carnot, accompanied by M. Flourens, Minister for Foreign Affairs, received him. Lord Lytton thereupon addressed the President to the effect that her Majesty the Queen had conferred upon him the conspicuous honour of accrediting him as Ambassador to the French Republic. His Excellency appreciated this honour the more as he was thus enabled to return again to a country where he had already served as a diplomatist, and where he had formed intimacies of which he had never ceased to preserve a most pleasant remembrance. He had received the Queen's commands to spare no pains in maintaining the good relations which had so long existed between the two counties. His Excellency added that he would do all that lay in his power to carry out these commands; and he would be greatly assisted in the duty incumbent on him by reason of the personal sympathy which he felt for the French nation and by the conviction that the President would himself assist him in carrying out the high mission entrusted to him. Then, handing the letters of credence to M. Carnot, Lord Lytton repeated the congratulations of the Queen and her Government upon his election as President, and cocluded his speech by bearing testimony to the eminent virtues of his predecessor, Lord Lyons, whose high qualities had won such favour in France, and whose loss the Queen and her Government deeply regretted. M. Carnot replied as follows:—

"It is with pleasure that I receive from your hands the letters which accredit you as Ambassador to the Government of the French Republic. The orders of your August Sovereign, you tell me, direct you to spare nothing to maintain and consolidate the good relations which for so many years have existed between the Governments of France and Great Britain. I attach too great a value to the realisation of this idea not to respond to the sentiment of which you are the mouthpiece, and I shall not fail, on my side, to co-operate in the strengthening of the bonds of friendship which so happily unite the two peoples, and which are the best guarantee for the triumph of the ideas of progress, peace, and liberty. Thanking your August Sovereign for the congratulations which she is good enough to transmit to me on my elevation to the Chief Magistracy of the Republic, I beg you to tell her that to accomplish the high mission with which she has entrusted you she could not have chosen a person more esteemed, or better qualified by his name, by his antecedents among us, and by his literary attainments, so much appreciated in France. I am bound to add that such qualities were necessary in the successor the of theeminent Lord Lyons, in order to diminish the regret which his loss has caused among us.

Lord Lytton then presented the members of his staff to the President and M. Flourens, and returned with the usual ceremonies to the Embassy.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Scott refused to sanction at the High Court, yesterday, the terms of a consent decree for the performance of a "child marriage," or rather for the enforcement of a contract to compel a "child marriage" being performed. The parties to the suit were Jugannath Dewjee, the plaintiff, who resides in Bombay; and Dewjee Poonja, a Brahmin mendicant, residing in the village of Tudd in the Joonagur State; and the former sought to compel the latter to specifically perform the terms and conditions of an agreement, dated 5th July, 1885, by which defendant contracted to give his daughter, named Premabai, a child of seven years, in marriage to the plaintiff; or, in the alternative, to pay to plaintiff the sum of Rs. 10,000 as liquidated damages for breach of the contract. The parties are members of the Awdich Shahastra Brahmin caste; and by an agreement, dated 5th July, 1885, the defendant contracted to give his child, Premabai, in marriage to the plaintiff. The latter complained that, although for about three years subsequent to the contract, he was generally considered or accepted by the defendant as well as by all the members of the caste in Bombay and elsewhere as the future husband of Premabai, the defendant refused to abide by the terms of the agreement in question, and entered into another agreement with one Bhoga Curson to marry Premabai to Bhoga's son Mooljee. It was alleged that defendant had arranged with Bhoga Curson that the marriage of the latter's son with Premabai should take place shortly in violation of the plaintiff's so-called right; and hence the present suit. Some correspondence had taken place between the plaintiff's solicitor and the defendant, who was said to be too poor to engage professional assistance, and appeared in person at the High Court yesterday. The plaintiff's counsel submitted to the court a decree to which the defendant was said to have given his consent. The terms of the consent decree and the prayer of the plaint were interpreted to him; but on being questioned if he understood them, he confessed he did not understand a word of what was said to him. His lordship declined to sanction the terms of the consent decree and postponed the matter for a fortnight to enable the defendant to obtain professional advice or consult such persons as he thought proper.

IT is said by a London correspondent that the Gaekwar of Baroda was not very well pleased with the short interview he was accorded by her Majesty at Windsor, the more so as, much to his surprise, her Majesty conversed with the Maharanee for upwards of half an hour, and was so solicitous for the welfare of the female subjects of India as to create positive astonishment. The Gaekwar is incensed with the Brighton newspapers for the way in which they have criticised his invitation list, and the larger ball which was to have taken place after Christmas to all the Brighton people has been abandoned.

THE rumour that Lord Charles Beresford contemplates resigning his post at the Admiralty is probably not altogether without foundation. He is not at all comfortable in his official position. Holding bold and defined views as to the efficiency of the navy, he has been more than once snubbed by those of his superiors who are more anxious to bring about a popular Budget than to insure an invulnerable fleet; and it will not surprise people who know him best if he decides to wash his hands of responsibility, and become the critic instead of the dependent of Lord George Hamilton. In some respects he can do better public service as a private member of Parliament than as a subordinate Minister.

THE Chicago *News* recently offered a prize for a Christmas story to the school-children of that city, and a column of extracts from the contributions sent in—some of them gems in their way—appeared in one of its recent issues. "Eva was a pretty little girl, but not smart, being an only child," writes one juvenile philosopher of a cynical turn; while another describes his heroine, "Cora Brown," as "fortunately the possessor of a birthday, for she was the daughter of rich parents." The influence of the Penny Dreadfuls is clearly to be traced in several of the compositions. "Little Harry was in the icy water. Only one hand was visible, and his low tragic moans attracted Mary's attention." "As she entered the room a cold clammy smell met her sight." "She launched herself in a torrent of invective from which she could not recover." "She threw her arms round his neck. George blew his nose to conceal his embarrassment"—this is the style of most of the specimens of the literary performances of young Chicago. One unintentional humourist has hit upon the *trouvaille* "She fell, scattering her senses in every direction." "'Vat I dell you? Vat I dell you?' shouted the Irishman," writes one youthful author, whose notions of the brogue do not square, evidently, with those of Gerald Griffin or Carleton. A juvenile rhetorician, with remarkably bold ideas on the subject of personification, perpetrates a sentence, which would have made "Quinctilian gasp and stare." "One by one the shades of night arrived till they were all assembled in their vast halls, mysteriously discussing the destinies of men."

THE *Indian Daily News* hears that Sir Lepel Griffin does not intend to retire in April next, and that he will take furlough only.

TEAS.—Choicest and cheapest, from as. 10 to Rs. 2-8 per lb. PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE LARGEST VINEYARD PROPRIETORS AND BEST SCOTCH AND IRISH DISTILLERS have for a period of nearly *THREE-QUARTERS OF A CENTURY* been represented by us. We quote MESS and CLUB rates *FIVE PER CENT.* LOWER than those of other Shippers, so obviating the necessity of DIRECT IMPORTATION. Our experience and ENORMOUS PURCHASES enable us to offer special advantages.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
Rampart Row, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—

	Per case of 1 doz. Qts. Rs.	Per case of 2 doz. Pts. Rs.
SPARKLING HOCK	33	36
STILL HOCKS.—		
1 Laubenheimer	14	17
2 Deidesheimer	16	19
3 Geisenheimer	17	20
4 Rudesheimer	25	28
Moselblumchen	16	..
Grunauer (Mosel)	15	..
CLARETS.—		
1 St. Julien	10	..
2 Pauillac Medoc	10	..
3 St. Julien Medoc	12	..
4 St. Christoly	..	13
5 St. Estephe	14	..
6 St. Emilion	15	..
7 St. Estephe (Old)	18	..
BEER.—		
Pilsener, per case of 4 doz. Quarts, Rs. 22		
" " " 8 doz. Pints " 31		

TERMS—NETT CASH.
Apply to
BREUL & Co.,
Bombay, 28, Meadow Street.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Eugene Cliquot Extra	Rs. 54 0	
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'Or	" 53 0	56 0
Charles Heidsieck's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	" 52 0	Rs. 54 0
Heidsieck's Dry Monopole	" 60 0	" 63 0

STILL HOCKS.
From J. M. FASTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.
SUPPLIERS TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Laubenheimer	R. 15 0	Rs. 15 0
Deidesheimer	" 16 0	" 19 0
Geisenheimer	" 17 0	" ..
Niersteiner	" 19 0	" ..
Leibfrauenmilch	" 21 0	" 24 0
Steinwein	" ..	" ..
Hochheimer Berg	" 25 0	" 28 0
Rudesheimer	" ..	" 28 0
Marcobrunner	" 28 0	" 31 0
chanisberger	" 35 0	" ..

FRENCH WHITE WINES.
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Sauterne	Rs. 20 0

PORT WINES.
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0
Fine "	" 22 0
Very Superior "	" 6 0
" superior Old Red Port	" 30 0
Most Particular Reserved Old Ited Port	" 36 0
Extra Old Pale Invalid	" 42 0

CLARETS.
From Messrs. H. & C. HALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Frands	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 16 0
St. Julien Medoc	" 14 0	" ..
Les Canons	" 16 0	" 18
Chateau Grand Lebrun	" 18 0	" ..
Chateau Leoville	" 19 0	" ..
Chateau Le Roc St. Estephe	" 21 0	" ..
Chateau Ladite	" 3 0	" ..
Chateau Mauvesin	" 27 0	" ..

From MUNZER & FILS.

t. Estephe	Rs 12 0	14 0
Haut Canon	" 10 0	" ..
Margaux Medoc	" 17 0	" ..
Chateau Larose	" 28 0	" ..

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Listrac Medoc	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 14 0
Cru de Barreyre	" 16 0	" ..

From J. ROEMER & SOHN, WIEN.

Hungarian Claret	Rs. 15 0	" ..
Chateau Roemer	" 4 0	" ..

From FRANZ SCHARVARY.

Carlowitz	Rs. 12 0	" 14 0

From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.

St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
Red Star	" 12 0	" 14 0
Chateau Larose	" 20 0	" 22 0

BRANDY.

F Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 21 0
A. Dutignon Fils & Co.	" 2 0
Cognac Gold Labels, Blue Capsules	" 29 0
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	" 35 0
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy	" 37 0

BURGUNDY.
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Volnay	Rs. 21 0
Chambertin	" 28 0

WHISKEY.

Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 24 8
" *	" 22 8
Ben Cruachan's Blend *	" 19 0

BEER.

	Per doz. qts.	Per doz pts
Bavarian Export Beer	Rs. 6 0	Rs. 3 8
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer	" 6 0	" 4 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	" 5 4	" 3 4
Grimm's	" 5 0	" ..

ITALIAN WINES.

Vino Grignolino	14 0	..
" Barbera	14 0	..

SUNDRIES.

rench Vermouth	Rs. 15 0	..
talian do.	" 16 0	..
Italian do.	" 18 0	..
Finest Kummel	" 30 0	..
Chartreuse, Yellow	" 63 0	..

Swiss Cheese in tins from lbs. 29 to 34, Rs. 0 11 per lb.
PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

		Rs.
Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Italian Butter, finest, extra quality	½ lb. tin at	0 9
	do.	1 0
	2 do.	1 12

FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin.
Asparagus	Rs. 2	Rs. 1 8
Celery	" ..	" 0 10
French Beans	" ..	" 0 10
Peas for Soup	" ..	" 0 10
Young Carrots	" ..	" 0 10
Spinage in Water	" ..	" 0 10
Mushrooms	" ..	" 0 12
White Cabbage	" ..	" 0 12
Small Sausages	" ..	" 1 6
Smoked Sausages	" ..	" 1 6

TERMS—
Net cash, no discount.
No order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, &c. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.
Quotation orders should be accompanied by a reference or reference for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts, after three months.
VOLKART BROTHERS.
Marine Street.
Bombay, Dec. 2, 1887.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA OR RINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
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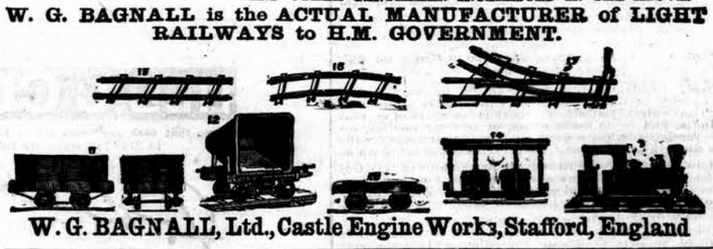
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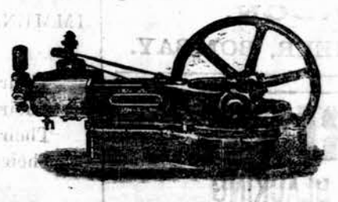
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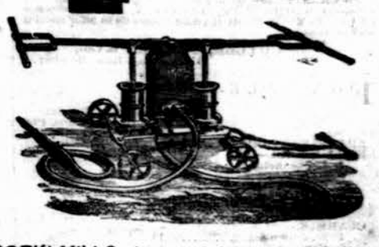
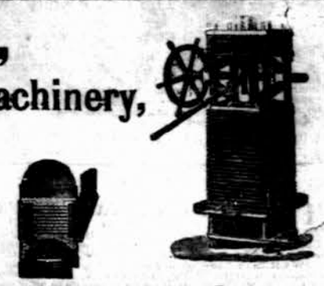
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IRON BRIDGES, GIRDERS, BUILDINGS, ROOFING AND STRUCTURAL IRONWORK of all classes designed, manufactured, and erected in any part of India. Rivetting by Hydraulic and Steam Machinery, ensuring accuracy and sound work.

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GOLD MEDAL VIENNA 1886. THILUM.
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TRADE MARKS
"THILUM," for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Wounds, Bronchitis, Scorpion Stings, Mosquito bites.
"OMUM CARPOOR," for Indigestion, Cholera, Colic, Flatulence, Dysmenorrhœa.
"JVARA-HARI," for Fevers, particularly Malarious kinds, and as a Tonic.
"HIPPACEA," the Stable Requisite, for broken Knees, Cracked Heels, Sprung Tendons, Mange, &c.

"HENRY'S THILUM" has been used in my own family, and its use recommended by me to others. As an emollient, anodyne, and detergent application, it is one of surpassing virtue. In Rheumatic affections, its efficacy, when well rubbed in, cannot be questioned. While its fragrance effectually meets one of the greatest objections to unguents in general.

Barmore, Bridge of Allan, 23rd June, 1881. W. J. VANSOMEREN, M.D., Surgeon-General (Madras Retired).

I have found "Thilum" give *certain relief* in some forms of Neuralgia and I have used it with success in Sprains and Bruises, in fact in every case in which I have tried it, the relief from pain has been remarkable.

Rothern House, Brownswood Park N., 14th March, 1887. H. WARNEFORD THOMPSON, L.R.C.P.E., L.R.C.S.E.

The subjoined notice from the pen of Dr. ANDREW WILSON, F.R.S.E., appeared in *Health* on 29th January 1886.

"Mr. F. H. BOWDEN, of 43, King William-Street, London-Bridge, E.C. and 29, Lansdowne-road Croydon, Surrey, has forwarded to us samples of a series of Indian remedies which he is desirous of "introducing fully to the British public, and which have already attained a marked measure of success "wherever they have been used. Well-known in India, and in no sense quack or secret remedies, we "regard the preparations under notice as destined to receive worthily a large amount of patronage for the "cure of simple ailments in this and other European countries. The first of these preparations is known as

"COMP. BSS. OF OMUM AND CAMPHOR," now registered under the trade mark name of 'OMUM "CARPOOR.' It contains compound calculated to be of high service as antispasmodics and anodynes, "and as such is of use in cholera, diarrhœa, dysentery, and cramps and spasms of all kinds. In many "of the ailments, nervous and otherwise, peculiar to women, this remedy has been used with great success. Equally effective where used as an outward application, is

"HENRY'S THILUM."—This preparation contains neither opium, mercury, nor aconite, and is "consequently free from all objections on the score of noxious or unsafe ingredients. In its effects "'Thilum' is sedative and astringent, while it has important qualities, rendering it invaluable for the "treatment of bruises and hurts. For Neuralgia, Rheumatism, and other pains, 'Thilum' should be "rubbed into the skin : and for toothache, a little should be rubbed on the gum, or placed on lint in the "hollow of a tooth which may be decayed. In chilblains we have personally tested the value of "'Thilum.' For cyclists and tourists at large, this ointment is very serviceable, and a pot of it should "always be carried in the cyclist's bag for instant application to bruises. As an application to piles, "'Thilum' is really invaluable ; while used as an embrocation to the chest in bronchitis, it relieves the "pain and tension.

"JVARA-HARI," or "Fever destroyer," is an Indian Fever remedy, which, in feverish states acts with service.

"A Veterinary expert to whom we have submitted a specimen of—

"HIPPACEA," OR "STABLE REQUISITE," reports that this latter preparation is an admirable "remedy in many affections of horses, cattle, sheep, and dogs. For mange in dogs it is an invaluable "application and does not cause any subsequent smarting. For broken knees 'Hippacea' is also a most "excellent application, while for sore shoulders and cracked heels it is reported as forming an effectual "remedy. In veterinary practice 'Hippacea' should be widely used. It certainly appears to act effectually in promoting the healing of wounds and sores in our domestic animals."

The Court Circular of the 15th May 1886 says :—"In the Madras Court of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition at South Kensington, there are, of course, many extremely beautiful exhibits, especially the old native jewellery from Madura ; but the particular exhibit to which we wish to draw attention this week is one of exceptional utility rather than beauty, and the only one of the kind to be found in the "building. For fear that any one should imagine that the remedies to which we are about to refer are "so-called patent medicines, we may at once state they are not. As DR. WILSON has stated, "they are "well known in India, and are in no sense quack or secret remedies." Briefly Henry's Indian remedies "have been proved to be so marvellous in their effects that we are fearful, if we enumerate the many "complaints for which they will be found to be efficacious, our encomiums may sound too strong. "Thilum," the best known of the several remedies, is an external application, and it may be said to be a "specific, and a fragrant one too, for all remedies where there is inflamation, and there is proof positive "in the shape of well-known medical and other written testimony (which we have seen), that it cures "Neuralgia, Sciatica, Nervous Headache, Hemicrania, Brow-Ache, Cramps, Burns, pains in the Joints "and Back, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Gout, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds and Chilblains, besides other "maladies far too numerous to detail. For its virtue in the first and last named complaints (Neuralgia "and Chilblains) we can personally vouch. As recently as Wednesday last we recommended it for a bad "case of neuralgia, requesting that the result might be made known to us as soon as possible. On the "evening of the day in question we received the following communication : "I find it has already "sensibly assuaged the pain." We know of one lady, very high up in the social scale, who has found "Thilum" such a specific for rheumatism, and "Hippacea" so beneficial for injured horses, that she has "bought several dozen boxes for distribution, feeling it a duty to recommend these really wonderful "remedies for the relief she herself has received. With regard to "Hippacea," so serviceable for wounds, "to human beings as well as animals, the majority of the cycling world is loud in its praises ; and the "number of testimonials from ladies gratefully acknowledging the benefits derived from "Omum Car"poor," which is essentially a female remedy, but which is invaluable for Indigestion is simply overwhelming. Although the chief depôt for these invaluable prescriptions is Madras, a branch establishment has now been opened in London by Mr. F. H. Bowden at 43, King William Street, E. C."

To be had of the Manufacturer and Proprietor,

F. H. BOWDEN,
15 Armenian Street, Madras, and
43, King William Street, London, E.C.

And of respectable Chemists, and general dealers everywhere.

None genuine that does not bear the *fac simile* signature
Henry's pamphlet sent post free on application

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A THOROUGHLY GOOD AND RELIABLE OPEN FACE

KEYLESS LEVER WATCH,

In strong 18-Carat Gold Case.

The same Watch in Hunting Case ..... **Rs. 110**
Do. do. in Cut-Hunting Case..... " **115**

These Watches are made on the principle of our celebrated Campaign Watches, a strong 18-Carat Gold Case being substituted for the metal one, and special care being bestowed to the works. The Watch is a good honest article, which will give entire satisfaction to the purchaser.

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And see that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

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FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

Cookery Books Post Free on Application to the Company.

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Dr. LAZARUS'S

SPLEEN PILLS

Have cured thousands of cases of enlarged Spleen.

Full directions given in wrapper.

PREPARED (ONLY) BY

E. J. LAZARUS & Co.

MEDICAL HALL, BENARES.

In bottles at Re 1-4 each. Box and packing 2 as.

From MR. R. KIRBY, Dinapore.—"I have always had in mind your wonderful cure of my daughter's illness of the Spleen—She was, as is well known by many given up as incurable—her complaint being chronic : When you took her in hand I really had no hopes that she would ever have recovered :—I write this thanking you for restoring her.—I have great confidence in your Spleen Pills and the Essence of Chiretta which I recommend to all as a specific for the diseases for which they are given. You have my permission to give publicity to the above for the good of the public."

Mr. Apothecary W. J. Montgomery, Madras Medl. Estabt., writes.—"You are at liberty to publish the following few lines which bear Testimony to the efficacy of your Spleen Pills in the "Pioneer" if you think fit. "I have used Dr. Lazarus's Spleen Pills in several cases of enlarged Spleen, &c., in all of them the cure was decidedly rapid, though the dose recommended has been found by me too strong for some. I have used nothing equal to it, and would strongly recommend those suffering from the above complaints never to be without taking a course of these pills, and I am quite certain, that these pills will effect a cure when other remedies have failed." Jalna, Deccan, 24-8-82.

From J. T. Murray, Esquire, Engineer, I. V. S. R. Flotilla, Sukkur, 11-10-83.—"The vial of Dr. Lazarus's Spleen pills I purchased of you last month I am happy to say has made a thorough cure of my daughter's (5 years of age) enlarged Spleen. I recommend the Pills to all young and old, who may be suffering with their Spleens, to make no objection to your making this known to the public.

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DOCTOR VIVIEN'S COD LIVER DRAGEES & WINE

Composed of a concentrated Extract obtained direct from Cod's Livers, and containing all the active medicinal principles existing in them, and in Cod Liver oil.

Tow dragées, or one table spoonful of wine, are equal to one table spoonful of the best Cod Liver oil.

PRICE per bottle of 100 DRAGEES 2/8 per bottle of wine 1/8.

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